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PRICE TWO CENTS

SECRETARY OF NAVY REVIEWS FLEET AS GUNS ROAR SALUTES

Mr. Meyer, on Board Yacht Mayflower, Inspects Armada of One Hundred Warships in Hudson River

ADMIRAL GREETED

New York Proclaims Thursday a Holiday in Honor of the Vessels and the Coming of President Taft

NEW YORK—With the broad pennant of the secretary of the navy broken out from her main truck, the trim little Mayflower, bearing George von L. Meyer, steamed up the Hudson river today, through the broad water lane made by the greatest fleet America ever has gathered together.

Only two torpedo boats—the Barney and Wilkes—were missing from the list of 102 vessels ordered to the mobilization. The fleet, flying the ensign of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, of the 100 vessels of the secretary's salute, stood at attention as the secretary's yacht nosed her way through miles of battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, colliers and mine laying ships.

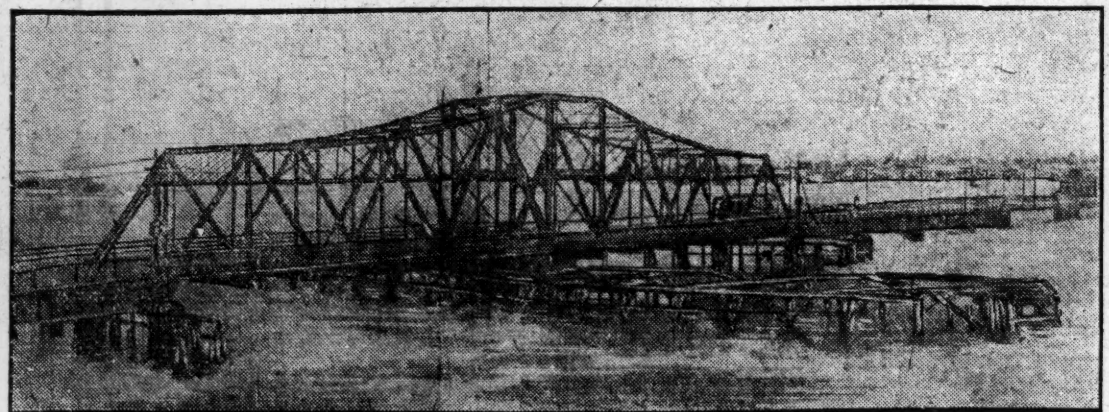
On the bridge of the Mayflower, Secretary Meyer stood uncovered as he passed the sparkling ships. The review was filled with the impressive ceremony of naval etiquette. The flag of the secretary was broken out when Secretary Meyer boarded the presidential yacht. Then the little craft moved up alongside the battleship Connecticut, flagship of the fleet, whose small guns immediately began barking in salute. On the flagship a boatswain piped away the admiral's "steamer," and Admiral Osterhaus and his flag officers went over the side and sped down to the yacht. From the flagships of the other divisions of the fleet came their commanders and flag officers. On board the Mayflower they paid their respects to Secretary Meyer and then returned to their own ships.

Then the review started. Secretary Meyer boarded his own launch and returned Admiral Osterhaus' visit on the Connecticut, a file of officers and marines manning the gunway as he boarded the massive fighter.

As soon as this formal visit was ended, Mr. Meyer returned to the Mayflower and started up stream, passing between

(Continued on page seven, column two)

BRIDGE AT QUINCY NOW BEING IMPROVED



Space on either side of pier through which ships pass to be 125 feet wide

ST. ANDREWS GIRLS INDUSTRIAL CLUB IS READY FOR CLASSES

St. Andrews Girls Industrial Club will open its thirty-third year tomorrow night at the Frances Willard Settlement, 38 Chambers street. The classes will meet every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

The subjects offered are: stenography, book-keeping, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, English, elocution and gymnastics. Classes in any other branch of work will be formed should there be a sufficient number of applications.

Afternoon and evening classes for boys are also to be formed this week and will include such subjects as basketry, clay modeling, carpentry and cobbling. Other work at the Frances Willard settlement is already under way and shows a larger registration than ever. The class in "mothers' English" is growing in interest and making satisfactory progress. The social side of the settlement's activities is not being neglected as was evidenced by the success of the Halloween party given last night by the Merrimac Athletic Club.

The authorities announce that more volunteer workers are needed, especially young women who can play the piano for singing and games. Applications must be made to Miss Nellie F. Hill.

LETTERS GRANTED FOR CLARKE WILL

DEDHAM, Mass.—Letters of administration in connection with the will of Col. Albert Clarke of Brookline, who left an estate of \$7500, all personal, and which was disallowed, were granted today to Alfred S. Hall of Winchester. The heirs among whom the estate will be divided are Mrs. Josephine B. Clarke of Brookline, widow, and Mrs. Mary Clarke Williams of Fitchburg, daughter of Colonel Clarke.

DRAW IN THE FORE RIVER STRUCTURE IS BEING LENGTHENED

QUINCY, Mass.—The work of lengthening the draw of the Fore river bridge between Quincy and Weymouth from 100 to 125 feet has begun. The drawbridge has been turned off. A temporary draw with a 60-foot opening is to be used while the work is being done.

The Bay State Street Railway Company has removed its rails and passengers will leave the cars on the Weymouth side and cross over on a footway to the Quincy side. It is hoped to have the work completed by Jan. 1. In the meantime the bridge will be closed.

The Boston Bridge Company has the contract for the rebuilding of the bridge. The designs for the alterations in the bridge were made by Whitman & Howard, engineers, who are in charge of the construction.

When the bridge is completed it will be operated by an electric motor, instead of by hand, as at present.

The present bridge was built in 1902, to replace a wooden structure which had been in use for nearly a century.

It is 690 feet in length and one of the longest in Massachusetts, and the draw openings are only equalled by that of the bridge at New London, Conn. The draw span is 258 feet long and 40 feet high and when swung at right angles has openings of 100 feet, which are now to be increased to 125 feet each.

BAY STATE LINE YIELDS PARTLY TO PETITIONERS

Service and transfers on the Lowell-Tewksbury line of the Bay State street railway was the subject of a hearing before the state board of railroad commissioners today on the petition of Ralph T. Leith of Athol.

Melvin G. Rogers and George E. Kane appeared for the petitioners, while B. W. Warren, R. S. Goff and Thomas Lees appeared for the company.

The company granted to the petitioners the extension of the 5-cent fare limit from Foster's turnout to Foster's corner, about six poles beyond. The petitioners asked that the charge of two 5-cent fares from one part of Tewksbury to another part through the center be made one fare. The company said that this line was expensive and that it was obliged to charge two fares.

The subject was taken under consideration by the board.

RED STAR STEAMER, THREE DAYS LATE, IN AFTER DELAY AT SEA

Three days late, the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Pollard, reached port at noon today from Antwerp, with 74 cabin passengers and a large general cargo. The steering gear became disabled east of the Grand Banks, and she had proceeded at reduced speed. It was necessary to steer by hand; an operation which required six men during the rest of the voyage.

Charles Reynolds of Chicago, with Mrs. Reynolds, returned from a six-month tour through northern Europe. They have spent considerable time in the Arctic circle. They climbed North cape, which is 1000 feet high, and visited three Laplander villages.

The Rev. Francis P. Doherty of Boston, chaplain of the United States army at San Juan, Porto Rico, returned from a six months' sojourn in Germany, on his way back to San Juan. He was a schoolmate of John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston.

Mrs. C. W. Romney, an art critic of Brookline and her son Edward, returned from a six-year sojourn in Europe. Among the other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Maroy of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas of New York; and Miss F. H. Sinclair, daughter of the chief engineer of the steamer Menominee.

A brilliant comet was sighted morning about 4:30 by the officers and passengers during the last six days of the trip.

STONE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS ZONE CHANGES HANDS

Leslie McE. Morison today became the owner of property at 134-136 Boylston street, near the Colonial building. The parcel comprises a four-story modern brick building on 2000 feet of land, all taxed for \$103,000. J. D. K. Willis & Co., 50 State street, were the brokers. The property is considered a choice holding.

The consideration in this purchase is understood to be considerably in excess of the assessment. Arthur C. Stone conveyed the title.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT MORGANTOWN

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. — President Taft came to Morgantown today to participate in the inauguration of Thomas Hodges as president of the University of West Virginia.

The program for the President's stay here, the first West Virginia town on his schedule, was not long. It included an automobile ride through the city, an address and Mr. Taft's presence at the inauguration at the university.

Leaving here, the President will go by special train to Washington, en route to New York. It is expected that he will stop on the way at several West Virginia towns and make rear platform speeches. In Washington Mr. Taft will not leave his car.

MR. AUERBACH ON COLD STORAGE

Junius T. Auerbach appeared before the special commission on cold storage at the State House today in favor of regulating the business of cold storage. Mr. Auerbach was the attorney representing the Kenney bill before the last Legislature.

Mr. Auerbach said he is convinced that a majority of the special commission is opposed to taking any action and he would make his principal fight before the next Legislature in opposition to the report of the commission. The hearing was continued.

NEW BOSTON FRUIT LINE BOATS START

The United Fruit Company's steamship Tivees has left Southampton for Kingston, and from there will proceed to New Orleans. She will come here from Port Limon, Jan. 1. The Sixkola of the same line will make a trip here in December from Port Limon, arriving Christmas day.

These steamers are said to be two of the finest constructed for the tropical fruit and passenger trade, registering over 5000 tons each. Accommodations are provided for 125 saloon passengers.

STONEHAM HAS NEW GAS SUPPLY

STONEHAM, Mass.—Users of gas here are receiving their supply today from the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company, connections having been made between that plant and the pipes of the Peoples Company here.

PREMIER YUAN IS HOLDING HANKOW AND TRYING TO WIN OVER REBELS

(By the United Press)
PEKING, China.—Yuan Shih Kai, the new premier of China, is reported to be in full possession of Hankow today and expects to restore communication with the capital soon. He is said to have stopped hostilities and to be endeavoring to open negotiations for peace with General Li, who is in command of the rebel forces.

Practically Yuan's plan contemplates a union between the government and the rebels. Whether the rebels will accept this overture, however, is an open question. They have shown no signs yet of abandoning the revolution on the strength of the Emperor's promises and Yuan is known to be out of favor with them for having accepted office under the Manchurian dynasty.

The Emperor, having surrendered prac-

GOV. FOSS DECIDES NOT TO VISIT THE CAPE IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Reaches Conclusion at the Last Moment That He Cannot Find the Time to Make the Trip

SOME DISPLEASED

Mr. Raycroft and Others Say They Were Depending on the Executive to Help Them Out Sure

Governor Foss has decided to ignore the cape district and devote the remaining time to Worcester and Suffolk counties.

Governor Foss promised his campaign managers and his lieutenants of Barnstable county that he would pay them a visit to the cape but he now finds that he lacks the time.

David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and the other candidates for state officers went to the cape alone. They were there two days. The local candidates of the cape had been counting on the Governor's visit.

Louis B. T. Raycroft, who has taken charge of the Democratic campaign tours of the Cape—that which Mr. Foss made when he ran for Congress in the fourteenth district, that which he made last year when running for Governor, the campaign he made of the district against Senator Lodge after he had been elected Governor and the tour of the Democratic state candidates minus the head of the ticket early this fall, says that all his efforts were in vain and that his reward is a hush.

Especially he feels slighted for he had completed all preparations for the trip the Governor had promised to make this week. Mr. Raycroft is one of the three

(Continued on page seven, column four)

JURY ALLOWS MRS. BURNS ONLY \$7500 FOR LAND

In the United States district court today a jury awarded a verdict of \$7500 to Mrs. Sarah B. Burns, wife of Dr. Hiram H. Burns of Plymouth, as damages for 10,000 square feet of her land taken by the government as part of the site for the Plymouth federal building.

The government last winter appropriated \$30,000 to purchase the site and \$22,000 of it was paid to the First Baptist church and \$8000 offered to Mrs. Burns for her land. She refused to accept that amount.

D. O. IVES ARGUES FOR EQUAL RATES FROM BOSTON

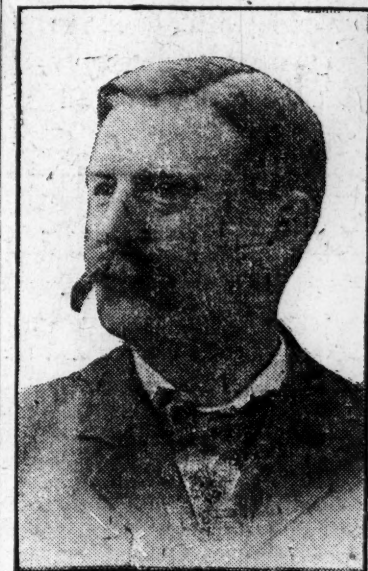
WASHINGTON — Philadelphia and Boston presented evidence to the interstate commerce commission in the case involving tariffs on imports shipped to inland cities from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

D. O. Ives of Boston argued for equal rates from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but said that rates from New York should be higher. He said the rates should be adjusted so as to form an equal basis of competition.

LYNN CUTTERS BACK AT WORK

LYNN, Mass.—Most of the Lynn shoe cutters, who have been idle for two weeks pending the settlement of the labor trouble between the manufacturers and the cutters' union, returned to work today following the decision by Mayor Conner yesterday that work should be resumed on a 45-hour basis until a final agreement is effected.

Railroad Commissioner Against Whose Retirement Many Protests Are Made



CLINTON WHITE

ITALIANS THREATEN SEIZURES IF TURKEY CONTINUES TO RESIST

(By the United Press)

ROME—Unless Turkey comes to terms at once Italy will increase its territorial demands against the Sultan—and enforce them at the muzzle of its cannon. The cabinet announced this decision following a conference of the ministers today. The Rome government is impatient at the delay the Turkish resistance is causing, as it is both expensive and gives ground for anti-militarist muttering at home. In stating their decision the ministers did not go into detail, but it is expected the plan is to seize some of the Turkish inland possessions unless the Sultan agrees peacefully to the loss of Tripoli.

Reports of General Caneva's capture and of other Italian reverses in Tripoli are characterized at the foreign office here as absurd.

NICE—Anarchists are being arrested wholesale throughout Italy, according to today's news from across the frontier. The cult's propagandists have been working so effectively on the soldiers bound for Tripoli that enormous numbers of them are said to be disaffected.

Matters are being made worse for the government by the popular suspicion that the Italian forces in Tripoli are in a bad way and that the fact is being concealed from the country by the censorship. Rumors of this kind not only are facilitating the anti-militarists' work, but dampening the enthusiasm so essential to the administration to get successfully through with the campaign.

Reinforcements are being sent to Tripoli in large numbers, but such secrecy is being observed concerning their mobilization, to keep down the anti-militarist outcry, that almost no details are known as to rumors, times and places of embarkation or exact points of destination.

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—General Caneva. (Continued on page seven, column one)

INSPECTION FORCE ENLARGED BY TWO

Arthur H. Whittemore of Dorchester and John F. O'Connell of the North End went on duty today as building inspectors by order of Arthur G. Everett, commissioner of the building department, and with the approval of the mayor. This addition to the force is accredited to the recent building collapse in the North End. The salaries will be \$1600 a year.

Mr. Whittemore had been employed by the schoolhouse department as inspector of works, or of construction of new buildings at \$4 per day; he would have received \$5 a day in another month. Both are civil service men.

OPPOSITION APPEARS TO APPOINTMENT OF WARREN F. SPALDING

Nobody Appears in Person Against Nomination to the Railroad Commission of Prof. Garrett Drovers

PETITIONS SHOWN

Qualifications Asked by Spectator and Governor Says He Has Them Filed Away in His Office

Considerable opposition to the appointment of Warren F. Spalding as chairman of the prison commission developed today when the executive council gave a hearing on the nominations of Governor Foss which it has held up pending an investigation into complaints.

No one appeared in person in opposition to the appointment of Prof. Garrett Drovers of Williams College as a member of the railroad commission.

Several appeared in favor of Mr. Drovers' appointment. A letter of Charles Francis Adams, 2d, protesting against Mr. Drovers' appointment, was read by Secretary Edward F. Hamlin, together with petitions from railroad men protesting against the removal of Clinton White. The petition from citizens of Williamstown and North Adams, favoring Mr. Drovers' appointment, also was read.

Governor Foss presided at the hearing which was held in room 444. Governor's right sat Lieutenant Governor Frothingham. The entire ship of the council was present.

About 150 persons were present at the hearing began and others later filled every available space in the aisles and doorway. There was a pause when the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor entered to take their seats and there was frequent applause and laughter throughout the first part of the hearing.

Prior to the public hearing the council had an executive meeting in the council room, where it was voted to allow the public generally to attend the hearing.

The hearing opened shortly before 11 a. m. Governor Foss rapped the meeting to order and inquired if there was any one who desired to speak against the appointment of Mr. Drovers.

Charles E. Stevens of Arlington asked that some one tell what are Mr. Drovers' qualifications for the office of railroad commissioner. Councilor Glidden proposed that Governor Foss name the appointee's qualifications. "The Governor has not told the council what Mr. Drovers' qualifications are," said Mr. Glidden. "Now let him tell the public."

The Governor once more asked if any one had any charge to make against Mr. Drovers and inquired of Mr. Stevens if he had anything to say on that subject. Mr. Stevens reiterated his request that the Governor, or one of the councilors, tell of Mr. Drovers' qualifications.

"I have not prepared any statement about Mr. Drovers," said the Governor; "he is well known however as a professor of Williams College, a professor of economics I believe. His record is in my office downstairs so I haven't it before me."

Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester, said that from what he knew of Mr. Drovers he was well fitted for the position to which he had been appointed. He declared that Mr. Drovers served on the commission of commerce and industry of Massachusetts with ability. Mr. Tuck quoted George Fred Williams as in favor of Mr. Drovers' appointment.

After Mr. Tuck had finished the Governor inquired if any one had anything to present against Mr. Drovers. Councilor Glidden offered two petitions which had been sent in favoring the retention of Commissioner White and signed by several hundred railroad employees, many of them residing in Springfield.

Secretary Hamlin read from the ninth biennial report of the regents of education of the state of South Dakota to the Governor of that state for the period ending 1906. In this report it was stated that several charges had been preferred against Professor Drovers, who was at that time president of the South Dakota University. Mr. Drovers was later exonerated, it was said, but owing to the feeling which had been aroused in the state during the investigation of the charges, it was deemed

(Continued on page seven, column five)

CARS COLLIDE AT SOMERVILLE

Two cars of the Boston Elevated system collided at the corner of Medford and Washington streets, Somerville, this morning and several people were injured. The wet rails is given as the cause.

Eleven persons were injured. Motorist Fryc was cut by glass. It is said that the inward bound car, driven by him, came upon the outward bound car, which was at a standstill at the corner of Washington street, and was unable to check his car.

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MERRYMOUNT AND ITS MAYPOLE

True Story of Morton and Others Who Danced There Discussed in Eighth Paper on Early American Literature

THE name of Thomas Morton is one of peculiar import among the Puritans. He was never one of them, and his colony near Plymouth provided the most strenuous test to which their sense of justice and charity was ever subjected.

It has become historically orthodox to write of Morton with scorn, carrying along the unqualified condemnation visited upon him by Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay colony. But, though he can claim no part in the warm admiration that the sturdy moral qualities of their founders evoke, he played a considerable part in their history, and all the disrepute of their mutual experience does not lie at his door. Also, he wrote a curious book that holds a secure place among the earliest New England writings, not only because of certain literary merits, but as furnishing its own portrait of an interesting though not to be forgotten character.

He was a man of respectable command of some property, a lawyer of some note, who came to New England to make his fortune and gain; an Anglican by persuasion, he happened to be born with no religious views as to religion, and to that easy indulgence that was common among gentle and simple in that day. He was possessed of some education, as his habit of interlarding his conversation with classical allusions and quotations testified. That these were often exceedingly apt and at other times used in droll burlesque proves familiarity with what he was quoting. He first came to New England with Weston's company in 1622, and remained from April to October, seeing the country in all its most beautiful and fruitful aspects, and of these he afterward wrote enthusiastically in his book.

Morton returned to New England the following year with Captain Wollaston, of whom little is known, but who left his name upon a hill overlooking Boston harbor in a place called by the Indians Paonagesset, now a part of Quincy. Those associated with the settlement there began fell off one by one, and Morton became, partly by shrewd dealing and partly through superior ability, the sole proprietor.

Colony of Dancers

Thereupon he speedily evolved a colony in direct contrast to that at Plymouth, and eminently calculated to stir that godly community to wrath. He renamed the place Ma-re Mount, in the fantastic Latin always ready on his tongue, the name having a far-fetched meaning of "a hill by the sea." But the Puritans called it Merry Mount, probably not comprehending Morton's play, or else choosing to call it by a name that, innocent enough in modern ears, was to them a term of reproach.

Having gathered about him, in addition to his own servants, a retinue of other dependents and Indians, Morton, when

the spring came, proceeded to erect a Maypole, which was not only a center for festivities, but served as a convenient publishing place for the satires on the Puritans that now and then fell from his irreverent pen. And now began a round of the rough and jolly revelries that were associated in old England with a Maypole. A rude rhyme was affixed to the pole, so reeking with classical names and strained allusions that it is doubtful if any one but Morton knew what it meant, if indeed, he did.

The motley company danced around the pole, rough games were played, and day after day the song and laughter and shout of those that made mirth floated over the hills and water. Plymouth was scandalized, with good enough reason, but without the saving grace of a question as to whether the natural joyousness of a free forest life did not need perhaps, some outlet other than that of field work or lined-out psalms. What Morton, the historian, in his excellent work of "Merry Mount," makes Morton say, is rather to the point:

"But my noise and my mirth offends them, it seems; have they ever inquired whether their gravity offendeth me or not? What would they say, think you, should I issue a proclamation from this my palace of Merry Mount forbidding all prophesying at Plymouth, cutting off all anthems, and putting them under a rigid allowance of sermons, say one yard to an hour?"

Never an anthem sang the Pilgrims, nothing but plain, grand tunes; but this was a sample of Morton's "profane" Church of England speech. Some such Maypole as his might have been a matter of course in old England; the abuses that clung to it were none of his originating.

The two colonies were certainly incompatible and the Plymouth people, notwithstanding that Morton held a patent for his land and had built a house with his own money, began to counsel how the "idol," as they called the Maypole, might be cast down and the community about it dispersed. Morton's greatest offense, however, was something quite aside from Maypoles, namely, his manner of dealing with the Indians.

Gave Indians Firearms

To build up a lucrative trade in furs, meanwhile having as good a time as possible, was Morton's avowed purpose. In pursuing this aim he found it profitable to teach his Indians the use of firearms, and was thus not only infringing upon a law that the Puritans believed to be operative, but was actually involving the other colonies in danger. Moreover, he was able to outbid them with the Indian hunters, and it looked as if he would soon monopolize the trade. The colonies, for by this time Plymouth had neighbors all along the coast, felt themselves and their prosperity menaced. Bradford tells the story of how the settlements joined in an attempt to get rid of this nuisance, and one cannot doubt that Bradford's facts so far as what he says of the action of the colonies is concerned are correctly stated. Bradford's general estimate of Morton must be taken with reservations, and it is odd to note the excitement under which he writes, so intense that in one who less claimed reverence, it would be deemed a sign of weakness.

Stopped Guns and Mirth

From this time Morton relinquished entirely his sale of firearms, the obsolete royal proclamation forbidding it having been meanwhile revived. Also he heard nothing more of boisterous mirth at Merry Mount. During Morton's absence Endicott had conducted an expedition to Merry Mount, cut down the Maypole and admonished the people with threats to "better walking," still further degrading the name of the place to Mount Dagon. This is the incident made use of so effectively by Hawthorne in his legends of New England.

The colonies proceeded first by letter, admonishing Morton to forbear; but he answered them with vagueness. A second time they wrote, more severely, but he called their authority in question and informed them, quite truthfully, that the law they were holding over him was void. Then they sent Standish, at the head of a party, to "arrest" him, which was done by a stealthy approach, taking Morton by surprise in the woods when he was unarmed and unsuspecting. This episode forms one of the finest chapters of Motley's novel.

Morton outwitted his captors; fled to Merry Mount and prepared to resist

siege. But when the attacking party, made more determined by chagrin, outnumbered his force several times, he ironically surrendered, without dreaming to what lengths of reprisal the Puritan sense of justice might go. He was taken to Plymouth and sentenced by a council to be shipped back to England; and after he had been kept upon the Isles of Shoals for a month, almost dependent for food upon the Indians, who unsolicited sought him out, this sentence was executed.

In a year and a half he was back again, brought by Allerton, their own agent in London. Mr. Charles Francis Adams says: "We have two accounts of Morton's reception at Plymouth; one his own and the other Governor Bradford's. Both are characteristic." Morton writes: "Being ship'd againe for the parts of New Canaan (he) was put in at Plymouth in the very faces of them, to their terrible amazement to see him at liberty; and (they) told him hee had not yet fully answered the matter they could object against him. He only made this modest reply, that he did perceive they were a willfull people, that would never be answered; and he derided them for their practises and losse of labour." Bradford looking at the transaction from another point of view says: "Mr. Allerton gave them great and just offence . . . bringing over this year, for base gain, that unworthy man, and instrument of mischief, Morton."

For a time Morton was left undisturbed, partly because he had put himself under the protection of Gorges, and partly because the attention of his neighbors was absorbed in other pressing concerns. But no matter how well he behaved, to keep his tongue in subjection was out of the question, and the Puritans were very sensitive about being spoken against. Also, he was soon in trouble with Endicott because of his refusal to do his trading with the Indians according to the rules imposed by the larger settlements. They wanted him to sign an agreement to abide by the law as laid down in the book of Leviticus; he stipulated for a clause, "so as nothing be done contrary to the laws of England." This was putting English law above the Bible and was not allowed. So he refused to sign.

Again they arrested him, after one futile attempt when his house was sacked. He was arraigned before a tribunal of the Massachusetts Bay colony, with Winthrop presiding, but was allowed no defense. He challenged the jurisdiction of the court with English law to back him. Then, realizing the gravity of his situation, he tried to find a way of submission, but his opponents were there to root up this trouble in Israel and would listen to nothing. His sentence was summarily pronounced. He was to be set in the stocks, and then sent prisoner to England; all his property confiscated to defray the cost of proceedings and to pay for a canoe that he was accused of having taken from the Indians; and his house was to be burnt to the ground.

Morton's House Burned

It was all carried out. He was sent off to England with a very scanty supply of food, and as he stood on the deck of the outgoing ship he could see the conflagration progressing at Merry Mount. The supposition, twice acted upon, that he was wanted in England for some crime, proved false. No procedure was ever taken against him there.

Arrived in England, Morton addressed himself in company with a few others who had with more or less justice tasted of Puritan severity, to the task of having the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter refused. Although failing in this he managed to stir up considerable feeling in Parliament and elsewhere against the Puritans. Also, he now published his book, "New English Canaan," the third part of which is devoted to a satirical relation of his experiences.

Ten years passed without either of the parties to the controversy abating a jot of its contention. Then Morton returned to New England to see if he could get any return for his land. He, in the careless way, was ready enough to let bygones be bygones; but there seems to have been no thought, on either side, of forgiveness, and he was received with unqualified disfavor.

Winthrop writes in his journal: "At this time came over Thomas Morton, our professed old adversary, who had set forth a book against us, and written reproachful and menacing letters to some of us."

And now comes what seems the

FROM GRAZING LAND TO WELL-BUILT CITY IN TWENTY YEARS OF GROWTH



In 1890 Jasper avenue east was the merest outline of a northwest hamlet



In 1911 the same thoroughfare is the main business street of a full-fledged city

strangest scene of all. The Bay colony knew that its treatment of Morton had been censured in England, and proceeded to justify itself in a rather amazing way. Morton was again arrested and arraigned before the court at Boston, "that the country might be satisfied of the justice of our proceedings against him;" and because of his attempts against their charter and because of his book, he was again heavily fined. "Having nothing to pay with, he lay a year in jail, without a bed and without a fire in winter. Being then set at liberty, he was utterly unfit, as his judges themselves wrote, to take care of himself; and the good Winthrop speaks as if this release, with dismissal from the jurisdiction, was an act of clemency. Morton found his way to Agamenticus (York) in Maine where, soon after, his mortal story closed.

The whole episode is full of instruction. It cannot be claimed that Morton was a good man, nor does it justify his lapses to say that in most things he reflected the lax morality of his time. But it would be well to remember that he was not the monster that he appeared when viewed from under the shadow of the peaked Puritan hat. To these stricter moralists Shakespeare would have been an equally undesirable neighbor. Morton had no commanding genius, but his character was not all dross. He was a lover of all outdoor things and very observant of the habits of animals, as his way of writing about them shows, though he was not painstaking enough to make accurate notes of what he saw. He was skillful in training wild hawks to serve in hunting. He tells of a lantern that he reclaimed and taught to fly in a fortnight. He was able to make and keep the friendship of the Indians, and the charges that he ill-treated them were trumpery.

The charge of atheism brought against him is refuted by many passages in his book, and appears to have been based on two facts: The first, that when this strange man found a mood of devotion stealing over him, as he sometimes did, he turned, as a matter of custom, to the Book of Common Prayer, another "idol" as repugnant to Endicott as the Maypole itself; the second, his habit of multifarious classical allusion. It was looked upon as impious to be on such familiar terms with Ceres and Flora and Aurora. Certainly Priscilla and Barbara and Mary were names of more beneficent meaning to the times, and one cannot but ponder upon what difference it might have made in Morton's history

if he, who had never known the softening influence of a pure home, had been admitted as a friend to any of the simple godly hearthstones where proper matrons presided.

Mr. Adams shows his customary insight when he says: "Had he (Morton) in 1625, or even in 1629, gone to Virginia or to New York he would have lived in quiet. . . leaving nothing behind him to show that he had ever been. As it is he will receive a mention in every history of America." In such a case, however, we might have had the greater part of his book, concerned as it is with observations of the country and its animal and plant dwellers. But as he actually has this place in American history and its early writings, it is time that justice should be meted out to his memory, even if in so doing something of admiring sanction must be bated as to his opponents.

YEAR'S CONTEST IN EGG-LAYING ON AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An event of much interest to poultry keepers opened here recently in the form of an egg-laying contest, to extend over a period of one year. The competition is being conducted by the British Columbia Poultry Association under the auspices of the provincial government, and it is said to be the first in this country to extend over so long a period. Entries have been received from Australia, New Zealand, Ontario, England and from various parts of British Columbia.

A man will be on duty during the entire contest, and the government will provide all the clerical assistance needed. The importance of the poultry question to this province may be understood from the fact that about \$2,000,000 worth of poultry produce was imported last year from outside points, an average of 75,000 dozen eggs, it is said, being shipped into Vancouver each week. Prizes are being offered in connection with the competition.

NICKELS OF 1910 ALL GOOD
WASHINGTON—There are 30,000,000 nickels of 1910 in circulation and, so far as the treasury knows, all are genuine. Some of them were discolored in the minting by fumes of sulphuric acid, which gives them an unusual appearance.

Edmonton, in Alberta, Has Had Phenomenal Growth and Is Rapidly Approaching a Population of 40,000

INDUSTRIES GAIN

EDMONTON, Alta.—Here in western Canada a story of progress that reads like a romance is being worked out for Edmonton, capital of Alberta, center of one of the richest farming districts on the continent, and the gateway to the celebrated Peace river country. The people seem to have taken as their battle-cry or their motto, the expression "Come and grow with us," and one sees it on most of the literature sent forth from the office of the Board of Trade. On a foundation of rich black soil this sturdy city has increased in population from 2652 in 1901 to over 30,000 in 1911, to which figures must now be added another 6000 from the adjoining municipality of Strathcona which was absorbed within the last few weeks. There is just one other comparison of figures which might be taken at the present moment. In 1905 the assessment of Edmonton was over six and a half millions; it is estimated that the present year will see the figures reach the fifty million mark.

Causes for these giant strides can be best summed up in the language of the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior for Canada in the late Liberal government, when he stated at a public meeting that "Edmonton controls the trade of a larger area of fertile country rich in resources, than is commercially tributary to any other city in the Dominion, possibly on the continent." Wholesale houses of Edmonton control the trade of a territory consisting of about 50,000 square miles. The city is progressive and the public utilities which it already owns are the street railway, telephone system and electric light, water works and electric power, while a by-law has just been passed for the installation of a gas plant. Present utilities are all now on a paying basis. Edmonton was the first city in western Canada and the second in the whole of the Dominion to operate a street railway as a municipal enterprise, and the first in Canada to install automatic telephones.

Of the rich black soil which rests on a clay sub-soil, only two per cent of the tillable area is under cultivation. Even so, the bank clearings and customs returns indicate that Edmonton's trade is expanding at a very rapid ratio. Edmonton has about 45 wholesale houses and there are about the same number of industrial enterprises. Coal mining is a most important industry. There are saw mills, meat packing plant, brick yards, iron works and foundries, flour mills and a large number of smaller enterprises. There are great industrial opportunities for pulp and paper mills, soap making, cement and biscuit manufacture, furniture making and many other manufactures. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000,000 feet of pulp timber which could be floated to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan river and its tributaries. At the present time practically all the paper used in Alberta arrives in Edmonton after a haulage of over 2000 miles.

Three great trans-continental railways, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific are represented in the city, and branch lines radiate in every direction. More lines are projected.

DOVER HAS 1200 SHOE WORKERS
DOVER, N. H.—Statistics show this city to have six concerns that are either manufacturing shoes or some parts of shoes and that they have 1200 employees with a weekly payroll of over \$14,000.

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TALK IS NOW HEARD OF MR. ROOSEVELT FOR 1912 NOMINEE

WASHINGTON—Will Theodore Roosevelt be the presidential nominee of the Republicans in 1912? There are certain indications which seem to give the bare possibility of it.

The administration Republicans say that Mr. Taft will be renominated and public sentiment in both parties has supported them. But the aggressive campaign being made by the two progressive committees in this city—one laboring for the nomination of Senator La Follette and the other having no candidate, but trying to show that the Republicans cannot win—has made Mr. Taft—can have no serious chance of success, than the defeat of Mr. Taft in the convention.

The significant thing about these progressive committees is that both of them are liberally financed and that they have organizations in all of the states. Reports from time to time by the men in charge of these progressive headquarters are highly optimistic.

Of course the progressives, if they should render the renomination of Mr. Taft out of the question, urge the claims of Mr. La Follette. But if he should be nominated, the belief is general that he, too, would fail at the polls, for the divisions in the Republican party are seemingly of such a character as to render unlikely the election of any man who takes as radical position as Mr. La Follette takes on many public questions.

It is at this time that the name of Mr. Roosevelt appears in the story. It is said by his friends that he would, in such an emergency, be the only remaining hope of the party and that his nomination would be made in the end by acclamation.

ELIHU CLUB COMPLETES LIST
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By the election of three new men the list of members of the Elihu Club at Yale was completed Tuesday night. They are: Daniel A. Heald of South Orange, N. J.; Robert L. Loe of New York city, and Clifford A. Gross of Elkins, W. Va. Gross is a member of the swimming team and the football squad.

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Leading Events in Athletic World



Football at Minnesota

HARVARD ELEVEN IS BEING DRIVEN HARD FOR PRINCETON GAME

Prospects of Turning Out Championship Team at Cambridge Now Brighter Than Before Brown Game

MEN LEARNING FAST

With only two days of hard practice left for the Harvard varsity football squad in preparation for the game with Princeton at Princeton on Saturday, Head Coach Haughton and his assistants plan to give the team some hard secret practice drills this afternoon and tomorrow. Despite the fact that the team showed wonderful improvement in the game with Brown last Saturday, coaches and players alike realize that they have got to play their very best in order to return from Princeton with the much-sought Crimson victory.

That Harvard has very bright prospects of turning out a championship eleven this fall appears much more promising today than it did a week ago. It is many a day since a Crimson football team has shown such wonderful progress in a week's training as was the case last week and there is little ground for wondering why the Crimson followers have become so optimistic of late.

Despite the fact that the left side of the line has not appeared to have any candidates out who seemed to be up to the standard set at Cambridge in the past two years, the work of the coaches has begun to tell most markedly and Leslie, guard, and Hitchcock, tackle, now give every indication of being up to true varsity standard by the end of the season. They still have considerable to learn, but their power of assimilation is most promising. With Smith on left end that position will be taken care of better than on any other team of the year. The right side of the line needs no praise, as Fisher and Gardner are playing as fine football as could be asked for, and Felton is able to look after the end plays. Storer at center is showing steady improvement not only in offensive and defensive work, but in his passing.

Unless Potter is forced out of the game quarterback will be able to look after. The baseball captain is showing a great improvement in the way he chooses his plays and drives the team. Not only this, but the great Sprackling has very little on the crimson men as a punter, drop-kicker or hurler of the forward pass. As a runner back of punts he is not very brilliant, but with the great interference the other Harvard men are giving him he has a great faculty of getting over considerable ground. He is also most reliable in catching punts, a department of the game that has cost Harvard many a game in years gone by.

The backfield is the best seen at Harvard in some time. Wendell is unquestionably the greatest line plunger of the day and his secondary defensive play is of the finest. Campbell is a brilliant open-field runner and a fitting running mate for Wendell. Huntington, although still new at full back, promises to prove of great value as a runner and even more so in the secondary defense.

As a team, the men are showing more football instinct than has been seen at Cambridge in some time. They follow the ball quickly and accurately and their handling of punts and forward passes has been very sure. The line is charging as a whole in much better style than was the case last year at this time and the interference is very effective, both when on the offensive and when protecting the backs on an opponent's punts.

MEANS TO LEAD BOWDOIN
BRUNSWICK, Me.—At a meeting of the baseball letter men of Bowdoin College, L. G. Means '12 of Orleans, Neb., was elected to captain the baseball team of next spring. Means was a graduate of Portland high school in 1908, where he did good work in the box his senior year. On coming to Bowdoin he made the varsity team freshman year, pitching the game won from Dartmouth in 1909. Since that time he has been a strong man on the pitching staff each year. G. L. Wilson '12 was elected captain of the team for next spring at the close of last season but by playing with the Detroit American team this summer made himself ineligible for further college baseball and Means was elected to fill his place.

TO CAPTAIN LEHIGH NINE
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Alec C. Machardy of Greensburg, Pa., second baseman of the Lehigh University baseball team, was on Tuesday chosen captain to succeed Jeremy Fisher, who has not returned to college.

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CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS TO HAVE NEW FIELD

Appropriation of \$30,000 Secured for Lot of 23 Acres at End of Rindge Avenue—Pond for Bathing

Cambridge, realizing that the high school athletic games have been handicapped in the matter of grounds for 10 or more years, will provide the boys with a new athletic field, which is to be ready next spring.

The school committee, of which Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard is chairman, members of the playground commission, and Mayor Edward Barry have been factors in securing an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of the land.

The lot covers approximately 23 acres, and a pond adjoining may be purchased for bathing purposes. The field is located at the extreme end of Rindge avenue beyond what is known as Rindge field and is about 100 feet from Clifton street. It is bounded by Rindge avenue, Metropolitan park, Alewife Brook boulevard and the Boston & Maine railroad.

The authorities say it will be accessible from all points of Cambridge and Boston. Two other sites were considered, one at Captains island near Magazine beach and the other near the Belmont line at the corner of Concord avenue and Wellington street.

There has been a movement on foot for several years to provide an athletic field in Cambridge which can be enclosed for the high school teams. The Cambridge teams have been playing all of their games outside of the city.

PRINCETON HAS HARD FORTY-FIVE MINUTE DRILL

Varsity Defeats Scrubs in Scrimmage That Amounts to Practice Game—Expect Another This Afternoon

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity will continue its preparation for the Harvard game Saturday by another scrimmage today on Osborn field.

A 45-minute heavy scrimmage, practically a practice game with the scrubs, was the football program Tuesday afternoon, and the varsity ran up a 12-0 score with little trouble, besides several other times threatening the scrub goal. The scrub team held the ball only on legitimate exchanges and failed to repeat the line plunging of the day before. It resorted to punting on many occasions, and the varsity held possession of the ball through most of the play.

Wide end runs, in which Baker excelled, featured the varsity attack. Baker's stay at quarterback was short. His return to halfback came yesterday afternoon and the way he capered around the scrub ends indicated that he seemed glad to be back at his old position. Baker's shift, however, far from clearing up the quarterback situation. Chrystie was in during most of the drill and toward the end the scrimmage Pendleton was shifted to quarterback from halfback, Sawyer substituting for him.

Bluthenthal, center, hopes to be in the Harvard game Saturday, but Ormond is being trained hard and long at Bluthenthal's position. There was a long punting and drop kicking drill for the Princeton kickers and Dewitt's punts were made in good style. Baker and Chrystie had little success at drop kicking, many of their kicks falling far short of the cross bar. John Dewitt 1904 and William Edwards 1900 were on the field. It was Dewitt's first trip to Princeton this season and he took no active part in the work. Tuesday's line-up:

White, l.e.; Hart, l.t.; Watson, l.g.; Ormond, c.; Duff and Brown, r.g.; Vaughan, r.t.; Dunlap, r.e.; Chrystie and Pendleton, q.b.; Pendleton and Sawyer, l.h.b.; Baker, r.h.b.; Dewitt, f.b.

SUBURBAN HIGH BASEBALL DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The Suburban High School Athletic League games committee, consisting of Submaster Thornton Jenkins of Malden, Coach Minot Kendall of Medford, submaster William H. H. Pierce of Melrose and Submaster Blodgett of Somerville have completed the baseball schedule for the league, opening April 19 and extending to June 22. The schedule follows:

April 19, Somerville at Malden; Everett at Medford; 24, Melrose at Somerville; 27, Melrose at Malden; Medford at Somerville; May 1, Everett at Somerville; 4, Medford at Malden; Melrose at Everett; 8, Medford at Melrose; 11, Malden at Everett; 15, Everett at Melrose; 18, Malden at Medford; Somerville at Everett; 22, Malden at Melrose; 25, Medford at Everett; 29, Everett at Malden; 31, Everett at Somerville; 5, Melrose at Malden; Everett at Medford; 12, Melrose at Medford; 15, Somerville at Malden; 17, Malden at Everett; Melrose at Medford; 19, Somerville at Melrose; 22, Medford at Malden; Melrose at Everett.

RENAMED TRIANGULAR LEAGUE
The Preparatory Athletic League held its annual meeting at the Brookline high school Tuesday afternoon. There it was voted to change the name of the league to the Triangular League. Representatives from Newton, Brookline and the Cambridge high and Latin schools voted unanimously in favor of the change.

OXFORD FOOTBALL TEAM APPEARS TO BE THE STRONGER

Cambridge Has Six Old Blues, However, and Great Match Is Expected—Season in Full Swing

RUGBY CODE GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Football at both Oxford and Cambridge is now in full swing, and the chief interests at the moment is centered on the Rugby prospects, owing to the fact that the intervarsity match under this code is played at the end of the current term whereas the universities do not meet under association rules until next term.

Turning for a moment to Cambridge, there are six old blues left under the captaincy of A. E. Kitching (Oundle and Jesus College). These are B. R. Lewis, E. McCosh, A. B. Owens (three quarters), B. S. Cumberland (half back), P. C. Blair and J. E. Greenwood (forwards). Of seniors still in residence there does not appear a great choice, the most conspicuous being M. J. Susskind (the long-jump blue), who is a useful full back. It is hoped that reinforcements for the team may be found among the freshmen, who number several very capable players, as was proved in the freshman's match this week.

At Oxford R. W. Poulton (Rugby and Balliol) is the new captain. In him the dark blues have not only a fine player but one who has had plenty of experience, as he has already represented his university in 1909 and 1910. He will be better off in the matter of seniors than the Cambridge captain. The nine other old blues will be H. F. Sampson fullback, W. P. Geen and W. C. Allen three quarters, F. H. Knott and perhaps W. J. Cheeseman halfbacks, D. M. Bain, H. Bullock, L. G. Brown, and R. O. Lagden forwards. Among the seniors of note is S. Steyn, the Scottish international three quarters. The freshmen appear to be full of promise and will probably include one or two Rhodes scholars, notably H. K. Ward, an Australian.

Although the prospects of both sides appear to be good though the advantage would appear to rest with Oxford. The teams are probably well up to; if not above, the average, and if the intervarsity match this year is anything like that of last season it will be worth going a very long way to see.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN OUTLINE WORK

NEW YORK—With more than 300 members present the National Association of Patriotic Women of America, of which Mrs. J. Heron Crosman is president, held its first meeting of the season in the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday.

Mrs. Crosman gave a resume of the work done in the past year and outlined the prospectus for the coming year's work.

There was an address by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judge. Mrs. Crosman explained, the National Association of Patriotic Women of America is formed to teach patriotism to and to make good citizens of foreigners. For those purposes the association has seven day and night classes in different parts of New York, which are taught by students of Columbia University, who are paid by the association for their work.

APPLICATIONS FOR CARLISLE GAME

The Harvard Athletic Association desires to call the attention of all Harvard graduates and undergraduates to the fact that applications for the Carlisle Indian football game, which will be played in the Stadium Saturday, Nov. 11, must be received by the association next Saturday, Nov. 4. No formal blanks are required for these applications, but a large stamped and addressed envelope must accompany the application.

The demand for seats for this game has been very good this year and a large gathering is assured. Harvard men who are desirous of getting good seats should be sure to get their applications in.

A. A. U. TO MEET NOV. 20

NEW YORK—Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has issued a call for the annual meeting of the A. A. U. to be held Monday, Nov. 20, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Amendments submitted by the legislation committee will be discussed.

WIN HARVARD DOUBLES TITLE

H. H. Bundy and E. P. Pearson won the Harvard University tennis doubles championship Tuesday by defeating A. J. Lowrey and E. T. Dana, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, in the final round of the tournament.

SPEAKER LEAVES FOR HOME

Tris Speaker, the star center fielder of the Boston Americans, left this city this afternoon on the 2 p. m. train for his home in Texas.

English College Leader Who Is Developing Strong Team to Meet Cambridge



(Copyrighted, Sport and General Illustrations Co., London)
CAPT. R. W. POULTON '12
Oxford University Rugby team

ANNUAL NEW YORK MOTOR BOAT SHOW TO OPEN FEB. 10

Will Be Held in New Grand Central Palace—French, British and German Designers to Compete

NEW YORK—The annual motor boat show will be held this season at the New Grand Central Palace, beginning on Feb. 10, 1912.

It will be under the auspices of the International Exposition Company and the personal supervision of Captain Dressel, who directed and managed the shows heretofore held at Madison Square Garden.

The demolition of the latter place which will soon be begun made it necessary for the motor boat people to find a new location for displaying the new models and types of water craft and engines and the New Grand Central Palace will afford adequate space for the purpose.

Captain Dressel said in making the announcement: "The show of 1911-12 will be bigger, better and more progressive in character than any show of motor boats ever held, and as I was the first to bring such an exhibition before the public and have promoted several of them I know what I am talking about. For the first time an effort will be made to have a real international show by bringing French, British and German inventors and designers into competition with their American contemporaries."

"This will be an incentive to the latter to show their genius for furnishing better boats and small-type engines than can be built anywhere else in the world. All the prominent motor boat construction and equipment concerns have made application for floor space and, with their support and with better facilities for exhibition a greater success than ever is assured."

Yale has three Chicago boys on her squad this fall. They are Gallauer, end; Spaulding and Anderson, halfbacks.

Beating Cornell 5 to 0 and Pennsylvania 22 to 6 is certainly a record that Penn. State can look at with much satisfaction.

Yale will miss Merritt greatly. Although far behind Captain Howe, he is still far ahead of any other substitute available.

TO PICK GRIFFITH'S SUCCESSOR

CINCINNATI—President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club said Tuesday that the directors will hold a meeting in a day or two to select a manager for next season to succeed Clark Griffith, who has accepted terms to manage the Washington team of the American League.

"We have some names to consider, but nothing definite as to who will be the new manager is yet in sight," said Mr. Herrmann. "Many candidates have been proposed, but no one whom we can fix upon as a certainty."

COLUMBIA BASKETBALL BEGINS

NEW YORK—Basketball practice began at Columbia Tuesday and one of the largest freshman squads that has ever reported was on hand when Harry Fisher, the coach, appeared on the floor. T. Kiendl, who was the Columbia varsity captain for the last two seasons, was appointed head coach of the freshman team, and at yesterday's practice he was assisted by C. D. Benson and A. D. Alexander, both of last year's varsity five.

HARVARD'S FIRST CREW WINS

The three Harvard University crews held a race from scratch over the 1½ miles course in the basin Tuesday afternoon, which was won by the first crew. At the start the second crew took the lead, and gave the first a hard race until Harvard bridge was reached, but from that point on dropped steadily behind, finishing off the Union Boat Club four lengths in the rear. The third crew was unable to keep up and finished several lengths behind the other boats.

MICHIGAN LOOKING FOR BETTER DEFENSE IN FUTURE CONTESTS

Work of Craig and Thompson in Backfield Is Most Promising Feature of the Maize and Blue Team Play

SYRACUSE IS NEXT

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—If Michigan is to finish the season with clean-cut victories her defensive work will have to be materially strengthened, is the opinion of those who saw the struggle with Vanderbilt, when the southern champions came within one point of tying the total Wolverine count. While Michigan's offensive work was creditable, the open defensive work was ragged, and it was only by line plunging that consistent first downs were made. All but one of the many forward passes tried were unsuccessful, while all the substantial Vanderbilt gains were on triple and double forward passes. Michigan's tackling is also weak, being either too high or too slow, with inability to hang onto the opposing runners.

The work of Craig at half continues, to be the leading topic of comment in the Michigan quarters. The little fellow has endeared himself in the hearts of the student body at large for the wonderful work he has displayed in every game. It was Craig who downed Sikes from behind in the game Saturday, when the latter had recovered a blocked punt and was racing for the Michigan goal with nothing but a clear field ahead. And it was Craig who intercepted a Vanderbilt forward pass and outdistanced the whole field for a gain of 80 yards with tacklers on every side of him.

Thompson at fullback has also gained much honor. As a line plunger he is one of the best that ever represented the maize and blue and can gain almost as consistently as Wells. It was the work of these two men that made Michigan's one touchdown against the southerners possible. In four minutes of play they took the ball from the enemy's 47-yard line straight across the last chalkmark by repeated line hammering. Wells is playing even better football this season than he did last year when Walter Camp honored him with the right end position on the best team in the land.

Bogle's work at place kicking is a disappointment. Out of four attempted placements against Vanderbilt all were either blocked or traveled wild. Herrington is the only drop kicker on the squad and this may give him an opportunity in the games to come.

Syracuse plays Michigan here Saturday, but Coach Yost does not look at them as he did the Vanderbilt team. Although not elated with the showing of his team Saturday he feels that they faced one of the best teams that ever played on Ferry field, and is thankful that the most dreaded game on the entire Michigan schedule is safely out of the way and the slate still clean.

SIDELINE NOTES

Yale has three Chicago boys on her squad this fall. They are Gallauer, end; Spaulding and Anderson, halfbacks.

Beating Cornell 5 to 0 and Pennsylvania 22 to 6 is certainly a record that Penn. State can look at with much satisfaction.

Yale will miss Merritt greatly. Although far behind Captain Howe, he is still far ahead of any other substitute available.

Wisconsin has a great goal-kicker and punter in Quarterback Moll. He kicked two field goals in the game with Northwestern Saturday.

The big game of the West Saturday should be the Chicago-Minnesota battle. During the last five years Minnesota has won three times, Chicago twice.

St. Germain, the former Carlisle Indian player, appears to have a good chance of making the Yale varsity this fall. He is being tried out at guard.

Harvard's march down the field for her first touchdown against Brown was very impressive and must have taken considerable snap out of the Providence team.

There should be a rule to prevent a player going outside of the field, running down the side line and then coming in to receive a forward pass, as was the case with Ashbaugh Saturday. It was well executed and within the rules, but should be legislated against before another year.

INDOOR GAMES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Entry blanks are out for the annual indoor track and field championships in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 26 and 27. Thirty-one events will be contested. Twenty of these will be for the senior athletes and 11 for juniors. The entries will close with James E. Sullivan, chairman of the national championship committee, on Dec. 16, and are open to all registered amateur athletes.

YALE IS PLAYING SUBSTITUTES ON VARSITY ELEVEN

Captain Howe Returns to Active Work at Quarterback and Runs Team With Old-Time Dash

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Field is continuing to give the substitutes on the Yale varsity team a great deal of attention in the secret practice as well as in the open work this week. Not only is he doing this in order to give them a good trying out, but the absence of many of the first string men on account of their condition is forcing the head coach to develop men who can take their places in the big games to come.

Secret practice was held Tuesday afternoon and the players and coaches were in seclusion for an hour and a half before the spectators were admitted to see the latter part of the scrimmage.

The feature of the work according to the coaches, was a drop-kick from the 35-yard line by Capt. Arthur Howe for the varsity team. The kick was made from a difficult angle. The varsity had many substitutes in its lineup, but managed to make three touchdowns against the scrub team.

The return of Captain Howe to the scrimmage was an absolute necessity. With Merritt out for the remainder of the season and Strout needing a rest, and with Foss out of the game for the last two weeks, there was nothing for Captain Howe to do but to get back into the game. He ran off the signals in his old-time form and ran the team in fine shape, according to the players. He played through the entire scrimmage.

Childs, who has been out since the West Point game, was in the scrimmage, playing guard on the scrub team. Read, who was a close contestant with Morris for center last year, was in the scrimmage for the first time this year, going in at center on the second team. Loree played center for the varsity, and will be in that place in the game against New York Saturday.

CONNECTICUT SIX-TEAM LEAGUE

SPRINGFIELD—James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, Conn., was chosen president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer at the annual meeting of the Connecticut league here Tuesday. Mr. O'Rourke has been secretary of the league since it was organized. As president he succeeded William J. Tracy of Bristol, Conn. A. E. Taylor of Chicopee notified the directors that he did not desire reelection to the vice-presidency. It was voted to open the next season on May 1 and close on Sept. 15. The directors decided to remain a six club circuit, turning down propositions to admit Holyoke and New London. A committee consisting of W. E. Carey of Springfield, J. H. Clark of Hartford, G. M. Cameron of New Haven and President O'Rourke was appointed to revise the league constitution and was given full power to make changes.

NEW YORK BILLIARDIST WINS

Boston lost its second match in the National Billiard League three-cushion carom tournament here Tuesday night. Dankleman of New York winning from Warren of Boston by a score of 50 to 35. Dankleman had an average of .53, with a high run of 8, and Warren of Boston had an average of .38, with a high run of 3.

BRICKLEY HEADS HARVARD 1915

Charles Edward Brickley of Everett was elected to the captaincy of the Harvard freshman football eleven Tuesday. Brickley prepared at Everett high school, where he played for four years. Last year he attended Exeter Academy and played on the baseball, football and track teams.

Yale has three Chicago boys on her squad this fall. They are Gallauer, end; Spaulding and Anderson, halfbacks.

Beating Cornell 5 to 0 and Pennsylvania 22 to 6 is certainly a record that Penn. State can look at with much satisfaction.

Yale will miss Merritt greatly. Although far behind Captain Howe, he is still far ahead of any other substitute available.

Wisconsin has a great goal-kicker and punter in Quarterback Moll. He kicked two field goals in the game with Northwestern Saturday.

The big game of the West Saturday should be the Chicago-Minnesota battle. During the last five years Minnesota has won three times, Chicago twice.

St. Germain, the former Carlisle Indian player, appears to have a good chance of making the Yale varsity this fall. He is being tried out at guard.

Harvard's march down the field for her first touchdown against Brown was very impressive and must have taken considerable snap out of the Providence team.

There should be a rule to prevent a player going outside of the field, running down the side line and then coming in to receive a forward pass, as was the case with Ashbaugh Saturday. It was well executed and within the rules, but should be legislated against before another year.

MINNESOTA EXPECTS HARD CONTEST WITH COACH STAGG'S TEAM

Coach Williams Is Driving Team in Anticipation of Game With Chicago at Minneapolis on Saturday

SHEVLIN HELPING

MINNEAPOLIS—What may be the deciding game in the western conference football championship for 1911 will be played on Northrop field here Saturday, when Coach Stagg's Chicago team meets the University of Minnesota eleven. Unprejudiced football prophets here believe that the Maroon team will be returned the winner, although Coach H. L. Williams of the Gophers, assisted by T. L. Shevlin, Jr., the old Yale end, has been putting in strenuous work on the practice field the past week in a final attempt to whip his team into shape for the crucial game of the year.

The work of the Minnesota men in the first conference game with Iowa last Saturday was far from satisfactory to the coaches, although the Gophers were winners by a score of 24 to 6. The Minnesota team did not really begin to play until the second half, after three points to the Gophers' six had been scored by the drop-kicking of Reilly, the Iowa center, of a goal from the 50-yard line. There was lack of organization in the Minnesota attack. Each man seemed to be determined to run the team, by hints to Captain Pickering, who directs its action from his position at fullback. It is possible that the slow movements of the eleven and its failure to get together may prove that Coach Williams' scheme to eradicate the quarterback as the field general is to be proved a failure.

At any rate, 18 points of Minnesota's scoring were made in the second half, after Coach Williams had had a chance at his men while they rested between halves.

During the week Coach Williams has been drilling his men in Chicago formations behind closed gates at Northrop field. Although Wisconsin and Illinois may prove dangerous contenders for the western title later in the season, Williams realizes that his team must first get by the Chicago eleven. He has been aided by the return to the squad of Reuben Rosenwald, fast halfback on last year's eleven, and Ralph Robinson, veteran guard, who succeeded in his attempt to pass off faculty conditions. Robinson is being used at his old position, with McEwan, at guard and center early in the season, going to the left end, and Smith shifted to tackle. Leonard Frank, end last year, in the early season games has proved that tackle is his position. In each contest he has spilled many of the opposing team's formations time after time, being aided in carrying the battle into the enemy's territory.

Harry Powers, another Staggite who is playing at guard now, if the line can be depended upon, is found to have been learned, backfield should give an account of itself. With Captain Pickering, a great line-plunger at fullback; Capron, one of the speediest young players in football; Rosenwald, a shifty and heady back, and Stevens, a consistent ground gainer, some long gains are bound to be made, if the machine's parts work together.

Overcoats

THE effect of an outer garment is of as much importance to men of discernment as the principle of the garment itself. That the BENJAMIN overcoats comprise this and more is emphasized by the number of their styles to be seen on the street, at the game, or at any fashionable gathering.

Benjamin overcoats symbolize the newest and choicest in English and American fabrics—Their styles are the styles of "Fifth Avenue." Elegant—Refined and teeming with smartness and a direct result of the most advanced development of the tailoring art. Street coats—motor coats—traveling coats and dress coats.

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45

Richardson's

388 Washington Street

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Altogether different from every other piano-player, the Tel-Electric is constructed on an entirely new plan. It possesses many features that are found in no other instrument. One of the most important is that it eliminates all pumping. It may be permanently attached to any piano, grand or upright, and to any make. It permits of playing from across the room or from the next room, even, thus securing the effects of distance. Its rolls never tear, fray, warp, shrink, swell, or wear, as most rolls do, for they are made of brass ribbon which is thinner than paper. It is not affected by atmospheric changes and the keyboard of the piano to which it is attached is never obstructed or incapacitated for hand playing. In fact, duets can be played upon it, one part by the Tel-Electric, the other by hand, on the same piano simultaneously. The melody of a composition can be brought out by the devices for subduing the treble or base. If it is wished to relinquish personal control of the instrument for awhile it will play itself with the musical expression marked by the composer on his score.

While the motive power of this instrument is electricity an electric current is not necessary in the house. Every piano-player must have a motor of some sort. Most are run by air motors pumped with the feet. The Tel-Electric is operated by an electric current, requiring no labor at all. The motor is small, compact and noiseless. It has been on the market three years, and so far as is known every player in use is giving satisfactory service. Its operation is as simple as that of the electric light or the telephone. Its music will stand comparison with that of any player-piano made. It is sold by the Tel-Electric Company, Boylston street, Boston.

Possibly no subject is of more intimate interest to every individual than food, and probably no other food is so generally used as bread. So it seems very desirable to know something about wheat and flour out of which bread is made. It is a mistake to suppose that white flour contains all the nutrition of the wheat. In order to make flour white certain essential elements are taken out in the milling. It is generally true that the whiter the flour the less the nutriment. Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says: "It is just to please the eye; no good can come from making flour white."

The Franklin Mills flour is made of the entire wheat. This is reduced to an even fineness. For over 30 years it has maintained the standard. It is unlike graham flour, which contains the woody, outer husk. As the hard spring wheat is rich in gluten the highest grade of it is used in the Franklin Mills flour. The flour is made by the Franklin Mills Company at Batavia, N. Y., where the mills are operated by water power from Niagara falls. It is packed at the mills in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels, which is a guarantee of absolute cleanliness in the handling.

Bread made from this flour is palatable and satisfying, the color rich and tempting. One slice of it, some consumers say, satisfies hunger better than two slices of most bread. It is made into many kinds of bread, rolls, biscuits, muffins, griddle cakes, puddings, cakes, etc. Local offices are maintained by the company at 131 State street, Boston.

Now that President Taft has set the day, the prospective hostess for the Thanksgiving feast is preparing for her dinner. At the present moment it is not so much the food itself, for on Thanksgiving day it follows a pretty clearly defined rule, but the dishes in which it is to be served. There are to be many guests and many dishes and they must be looked to well beforehand. In anticipation of the need the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company is making a display of dinner sets of many kinds and patterns. Royal Worcester, Haviland, French, English and German porcelains with all their variety of design and grade are arranged so that they can be easily examined and compared by those who would buy. Course sets and odd pieces are conveniently placed for those looking for such things. Glassware makes an attractive display, from the finest cut to the simple lines of the salad and berry bowls intended for the cottage table.

In a department by itself things for the kitchen are gathered together. They show everything that can be thought of for this part of the household service, not a few of them placed on sale for the first time.

In the heart of the financial district of the city, throwing out its brightness into the grim streets lined with severe-looking banks and business houses, is Huyler's new store. It comes as a bit of a surprise to the business man hurrying past, breaking the monotony of the gray stone walls lining the streets with its flash of light and color. It seems all the more attractive by reason of its staid surroundings, its windows polished to a brighter luster, their contents enticing, the candy tempting.

In New York four Huyler stores are located within a radius of two blocks right in the midst of what would seem to be the most unpromising section of the city, the financial, but for several years they have each carried on a thriving business. It is now, to be seen if Boston's financial district has as sweet a tooth as her Manhattan neighbor. The records of the last three days indicate that it has.

The store was opened Saturday and there has been a constant stream of

people there since. It is located in the Ames building at the junction of Court, State and Washington streets, with one entrance from the street and one from the large corridor of the building. It is finished in blue and mahogany shades, all the woodwork of mahogany with glass cabinets and silver fittings, giving a touch of delicate relief. The store is supplied with all the latest things that such a store can have, a handsome cabinet for the display of imported novelties in which to pack the confections and to be used as souvenirs, an electric fudge pan for keeping hot the liquid chocolate to be poured over ice cream, an electric shaker for milk and egg drinks, and little tables with shaded lamps at which the business men or shoppers can sit and refresh themselves as they drink their favorite preparation or partake of an ice.

All of Huyler's choice candies are carried at this store, the old favorites and some new ones. Just now are shown some novelties suitable for Thanksgiving, to be used as gifts, dinner or luncheon favors, etc. They are new and particularly dainty, as Huyler endeavors to have all his things. This makes the fifty-sixth in the chain of Huyler stores scattered over the country. It is in the charge of Miss Helen Foote, who is remembered through her connection with other of the Huyler stores in Boston and the one conducted at Magnolia in summer.

She who is looking for something unusual is sure to find it if she visits the Porto Rican needlework shop which has been opened temporarily on Boylston street for the coming holidays. All kinds of Porto Rican work can be found there, handsome hand filet lace and embroideries made by girls at Porto Rico under the direction of Mrs. Mae S. Pratt, who is in charge of the store; and lace matinee bags made by men of this same island.

There are also bowls made from coconut shells, carved so as to show the two colors of the shell, and long strings of beautiful brown bean beads with an occasional red one interspersed, or strings all of red, beautiful over furs or a dark velvet gown. Then there are small telescope utility bags made of woven straw and many other things that will be found of interest, to men as well as women.

Little girls are looking forward to that day in the latter part of December when they shall wake up in the morning and find a handsome new dolly sitting cheerfully in gorgeous new clothes under a magic tree, and their mothers are likewise even now planning for that great day. That is why they are especially interested in the large selection of doll wigs that are carried by Madame Rourke at her rooms at 58 Winter street. They are made of light hair and dark hair, black, yellow and brown, hair that can be combed, and wet, and brushed as little mothers have a way of doing with their dollies' hair, but for the present moment done up in the latest fashion, with the Venetian knot in the lead, a style so new that not all the big people have become sufficiently aware of it to try.

This is the newest thing in hair dressing. Madame Rourke is showing it with other new styles for grown up people, too. Her parlor is a pleasant place and she does there all kinds of hair work, hair dressing, shampooing and waving. She also makes combings into puffs and braids.

Some of the most beautiful New England scenes of mountain, surf, waterfall and country have been photographed by the Putnam Art Company and reproduced from copperplates on heavy paper with color touches applied by hand. They are pleasing pictures in different sizes and with a large variety of subjects. Framed they make pretty little gifts or can be mounted on calendars for the same purpose. At present the company is making a special offer of the pictures.

APPROPRIATION TO DREDGE RIVERS WILL BE URGED

Edwin N. Troland, president of the Malden Board of Trade, and William H. Leahy, president of the Medford Board of Trade, have sent out notices that at the next meeting of their boards the question of assisting the city of Everett and the Everett Board of Trade in securing from Congress favorable action on the dredging of Malden river will be taken up. Resolutions favoring cooperation with the Everett authorities are proposed, and if adopted will be forwarded to Washington through the Everett committee appointed by Mayor Herbert P. Wassgatt of that city to appear before a congressional committee in furtherance of the plan to spend \$80,000 in dredging the river as far as the Medford street bridge in Malden. Copies will also be forwarded to Senators Lodge and Crane and to Congressmen Samuel W. McCall and Ernest W. Roberts.

The Everett commission, consisting of Representative James F. Cavanaugh, City Engineer Christopher Harrison, John P. Stone and James Henderson, plan to go to Washington to secure early action on the subject. Plans have been prepared by Col. Frederic V. Abbot of the United States engineering corps, who recommends the appropriation.

Besides the dredging of the Malden river the plans call for dredging in Mystic river. As dredging the Mystic would also benefit Charlestown, the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be asked to cooperate.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS (By the United Press)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian cabinet, headed by Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn as premier, resigned on Tuesday, owing to a failure to unite the factions in Parliament in support of its program.

Twice Winner of the Vanderbilt Cup

The White Band is a mark of individuality.

6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Touring Car—7 passenger	\$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Touring Car—7 passenger	\$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 passenger	\$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 passenger	\$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Roadster	\$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Roadster	\$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Landaulet	\$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Landaulet	\$5500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Limousine	\$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Limousine	\$5500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Berline Limousine	\$7250	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Berline Limousine	\$5800

ALCO

1912

NEW lines—long, low, straight, simple—wider doors, more room, deeper upholstery and a culture in little things grace the 1912 Alco. For beauty the Alco is rare among motor cars.

Beauty in the dignified simplicity, the quiet style, the graceful, practical doors, the character in the hooded dash, the plain masculine outline of the radiator, and the richness or sturdy, generous fenders.

Beauty in the culture of the soft, deep cushions, the big, strong lamps, the dash ventilators, the concealed Prest-O-Lite tank, the petit appointments, its very paint—a daintiness and good taste that is appealing.

Beneath the tonneau door, and concealed, is an electric bulb which lights automatically at night as the door opens. It illuminates vividly the step and assists one in alighting.

And beauty runs deep in the Alco. Down to its strong, clean chassis—a good metal feast to the man who loves a thing well made. One need not be a mechanic to enjoy this engineering.

A motor car is not made over night, nor in a year. The Alco goes back to 1905. It was changed from a chain driven to a shaft driven car in 1907.

To accomplish this, new hammers and new dies were installed in the Alco factory at a cost of \$51,700. Here is now located the largest drop hammer in the world. It weighs 250,000 pounds. This hammer smites the rear axle out of a solid billet of steel. It provides the strongest and safest rear axle on any motor car.

From the beginning the great desire of its builders was to produce a car of long life.

Their extensive experience in locomotive building gave them a latent knowledge that no one else in the automobile business today possesses.

They anticipated the day when motor cars would not be valued by a touch of red or a dash of green—but by actual life, like good jewelry good silverware, good furniture.

This is why the Alco factory possesses a wealth of equipment that stands second to none in the world for completeness—not an equipment to turn out cars "for the day's smartness," but an equipment in forge, laboratory, heat treating ovens, automatic machinery, instrument like tools, gigantic machines, and

wonderful superhuman devices that apply thousands and thousands of pounds of pressure to various parts—tests that no man and no shock could supply.

Knowing from their experience that a locomotive is strongest only at its weakest point, the builders of the Alco put every single part that goes into the car through an individual analysis both in the chemistry and physics laboratories—an analysis that few cars receive.

That is perhaps the biggest reason:

—why the Alco never breaks down;

—why there are wealthy men to-day driving Alcos they purchased in 1906.

—why the Alco twice won the race for the Vanderbilt cup, America's motor classic;

—and why you never hear of an Alco in a second hand shop.

Think that over.

The new improvements in the Alco are of compelling interest. The new lines are enticingly—irresistably beautiful.

Write for an appointment.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Builders of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

Here is the history of an archer. It covers only his first year in the sport.

To be sure, as a boy, he had played with bow and arrow, and as he grew in years, he continued to feel that it was a fine thing. He found no archery at the university, as there should have been; for many students would be more pleased with it, and benefited by it, than by any other physical exercise.

After the young man was graduated, and had passed the requisite number of years in the professional school, he began his life work in a wealthy suburban town, where he soon became successful.

Like all sensible men, not believing in all work and no play, he began to play golf, and become very fond of it. But as business grew he did not have time to go to the links. If he should take up archery he would have time enough, as he could shoot on his own lawn.

As yet he knew nothing of the playing of archery, and he determined to investigate. He bought a small book on the subject, and here my acquaintance with him begins. He wrote me a letter, and our correspondence has continued to the present. What more I say will be chiefly extracts from his letters. These show how good a student of the sport he has been, and that in his practice he has used his mind as well as his muscles. He began to think and reason with himself. Some of the ques-

tions he then asked, he would now think strange that he ever need to ask them. His first letter bears the date of Sept. 4, 1910.

After begging pardon for intruding, which was very unnecessary, he says: "I am a beginner in the sport, but an enthusiastic one." This enthusiasm has continued, as you will see. That he was thinking, is shown by the fact that he began to criticize old things and methods. He found faults in Ford's "point of aim" theory, even before he ceased calling the "gold" a "bullseye."

In his second letter he spoke of his outfit; a cheap lemonwood bow, and arrows that cost \$3 a dozen and which varied in weight from 266 grains to 516! With these the first score he ever kept was 30 arrows at 40 yards, 16 hits, 41 score, and at 60 yards, 18 hits, 68 score.

He asked where he could get good bows and arrows, and soon had a good outfit. He writes: "I never expect to be a good archer, as my eye is not quick and accurate enough. But if I can do half way well I shall hope to come out to the tournament in Chicago next August." We see that before he had hardly started he was planning to obtain the benefit and pleasure to be derived from taking part in a public meeting. The small score which he might make was no detriment.

"Practice is of course the essential

thing, but nevertheless it seem to me that, as in other matters, the way can be much smoothed by skilled consideration and careful preparation."

He writes on Dec. 10, that he shot six arrows at 60 yards. The weather having been bad for archery, he had not shot for some time, and he only made 1 hit, 1 score. Did this discourage him? No, he calmly said, "Think I will lay off for two months." The winter weather was a blessing in disguise, for this prevented his shooting, and was the best thing that could have happened. However, he did not stop reading and thinking. After three months, on March 11, 1911, our archer tried his "future with archery" again. He shot only 20 arrows, at 60 yards, and made 17 hits, 85 score. Archers know that this was wonderful work for such a novice.

On June 19 he writes: "Although I have never seen another archer, I feel as though I know most of them personally, from the number of times I have looked at their photographs, and score records." His only teacher was a book.

Later he writes: "On Decoration day I shot a team round, 98 arrows at 60 yards, and made 92 hits, 488 score. Now for 500!"

About this time he shot a York round of 392, and on Aug. 10 he made a York of 115 hits, 579 score, and an American round of 88 hits, 538 score.

I have quoted only a sufficient number of his scores to show his rapid growth, and what he accomplished in one year. He attended the national tournament in August, and won the American round championship.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Lester Lockman, signal engineer of the Boston Elevated road, has received from the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa., two 40-lever electro pneumatic machines which he is installing in the new Cambridge subway terminal.

The private Pullman car Rover, occupied by Samuel E. Hutchinson and family, will pass through Boston tonight en route from Beverly Farms, Mass., to Tulpehocken, Pa.

The Boston & Albany road moved the Henry W. Savage "Girl of the Golden West" company from Springfield to Albany today by a special train consisting of three parlor cars, three 60-foot baggage cars and one Arms palace horse car.

Besides the regular mail service maintained by the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads between Boston and New York city, five 60-foot baggage cars were required at the South station today to handle extra storage mail business.

RAILROAD MEN ASK CONFERENCE

CHICAGO.—That the vote taken recently by employees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was in favor of a strike, officials of the road were informed Tuesday by a committee. A conference was asked looking to a settlement of differences over wages and changes in shop rules. The conference probably will be held next week.

TUFTS COLLEGE MUSICAL CLUBS ANNOUNCE PLANS

Active work is to be started this week by the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin Clubs following the final cuts in the list of candidates.

The holiday vacation trip will cover New Hampshire and Vermont among the towns which will be visited being Burlington, Barre, Hardwick, South Royalton, and St. Johnsbury, also Portland, Me.

During the midyear recess the clubs will visit western Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in the Eastern vacation they will journey south through New Jersey, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., and possibly as far as New Orleans.

TEACHERS ARE TO STUDY THEOLOGY

A fund has been created for the establishment of a department in Boston University school of theology where Sunday school teachers may be prepared for efficient service and instructed how to impart the fundamental principles of Christianity to the children. Boston University school of theology has inaugurated this department and takes the lead by having formed a Sunday school institute at the Bromfield Street church.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A Real Graham Wafer, ask for Gilman's "Old Home Graham" at S. S. Pierce's.

WORKMEN DISCOVER AN ART TREASURE IN COLONIAL RESIDENCE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—When Elwin L. Furrington bought for a home the historic Suel Winn mansion on Elm street a short time ago, he little suspected that it contained the art treasures that were brought to light a few days ago by his workmen who in removing several layers of wall paper came upon the dim outlines of a landscape view.

Further investigation revealed the fact that every inch of space on the walls of the living room was covered with mural paintings depicting varied scenery, including hills, lakes, meadows, old-time churches, colonial houses, strange shrubbery growth and massive trees, with here and there a man mounted on a galloping horse.

The news of the discovery spread rapidly, and Mr. Furrington is called upon to answer many inquiries over the telephone made by those who revel in relics of bygone days. He is making many improvements to modernize the house, but is keeping intact the great fireplaces, chimney ovens and built-in closets and drawers.

Joseph Payro, a local artist, has just finished the work of freshening up the mural paintings and Mr. Furrington is taking satisfaction in the knowledge that thus far there has been discovered only one other house in this part of the state similarly decorated.

Albert G. Barber, selectman of North Reading recently bought the Charles F. Flint estate in that town and there he found mural paintings in one of the rooms. In fact the two discoveries were made in the same week. Mr. Barber has brought from an old colonial house in New Hampshire a roomful of furniture over 200 years old to add to the effect.

It is believed by local historians that the paintings in both houses were the work of an itinerant painter who plied his trade here about the year 1800.

ROZE IS ENGAGED BY HAMMERSTEIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Raymond Roze, the English composer and conductor, has been engaged, as musical conductor by Oscar Hammerstein in his new London opera house. Mr. Roze has had a great deal of experience being engaged 15 years ago by Sir Herbert Tree as musical conductor and composer. Mr. Roze composed special incidental music to many of Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean plays, and later composed special music for Lewis Waller's production of "Henry V."

For two years he was musical director to Sir Henry Irving, and has also been associated with Julia Neilson and Fred Terry. For the last four years Mr. Roze has been conducting in America and on the continent. His latest composition is a symphonic poem, "Antony and Cleopatra," which was produced at the Queen's hall under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood.

[Mr. Roze was associated with Henry Russell in the first season of the Boston opera company.]

Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, brings the concert of the New York Philharmonic Society in Symphony hall in an all-Wagner programme, with Madame Johanna Gadski as soloist. The programme includes excerpts from "The Meistersingers," music from "Götterdämmerung," "Tristan and Isolde" and the overture to "Tannhäuser" and the "Siegfried Idyll." Tickets will go on sale at Symphony hall Wednesday, Nov. 1.

URGES TEACHING BY WORD PICTURES

The value of teaching in the concrete was emphasized by Mrs. Antoinette A. Lamoreaux at the second day's session of the Sunday School Institute, held in the Bromfield street church yesterday.

"Instead of teaching in the abstract, tell your youthful audience an interesting story in the concrete," she said. "Use word pictures in order to illustrate your point and you will have the attention of the children from the opening sentence."

STUDENTS TO HEAR BANKER

George E. Brock, a former school committee member and president of the Home Savings Bank, will address the students of the High School of Commerce tomorrow on "Savings Banks." He will advocate the establishment of a savings bank team not only for the High School of Commerce, but for all of the schools.



Fall Importations

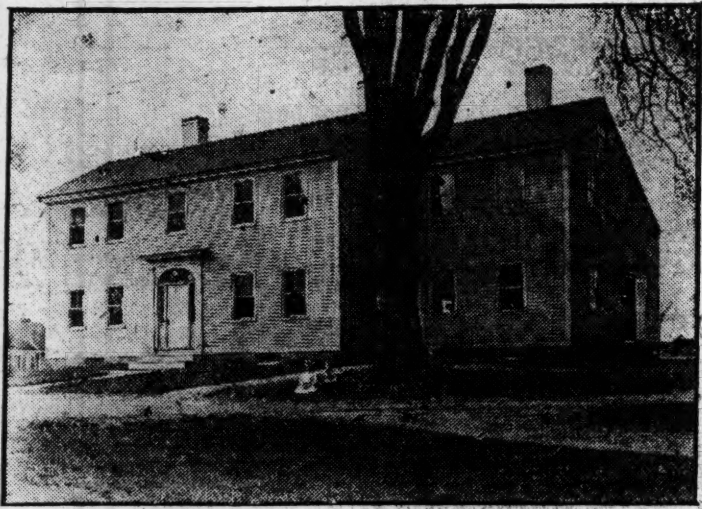
Among our new goods imported this autumn and just put on sale we are showing:

VICUNA UNDERJACKETS and VICUNA SCARFS, warm, light and beautifully soft for automobile wear.

Also FROM TURKEY—Towels and Bath Robes made of toweling—large and very small sizes.

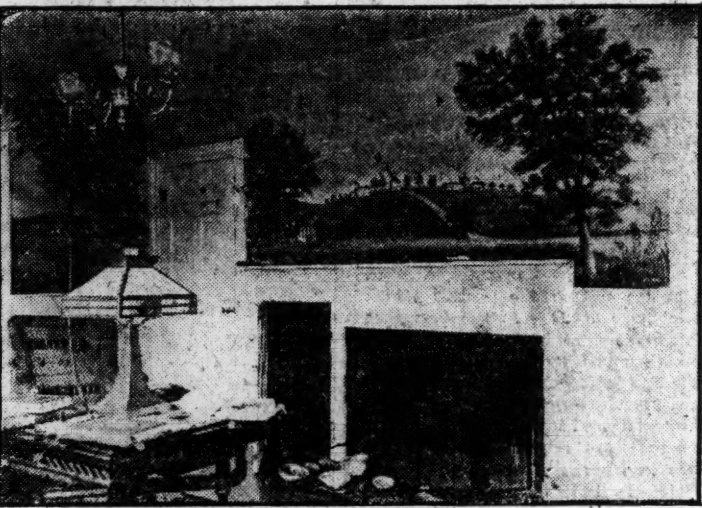
Davis East India House
373 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

HISTORIC WINN HOME IN WAKEFIELD



(Photo by L. E. Bourdon, Wakefield)

In one of the spacious rooms paperhangers uncover rare scenic effect in oils



(Photo by L. E. Bourdon, Wakefield)

Scene unfolded when paper was removed from the Winn mansion at Wakefield

DR. ELIOT TO TOUR ASIA FOR PEACE ENDOWMENT

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will leave Nov. 7 for a visit to India, China and Japan in the interests of the work of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. This announcement was made Tuesday by President Butler of Columbia University, who is acting as the director of intercourse and education of the endowment.

The executive committee of the trustees of the endowment has requested Dr. Eliot to make this journey with the purpose of explaining the organization and aims of the endowment in the various Asiatic countries, of studying the public

opinion of those countries, particularly as relates to matters of international concern, and of procuring material for a report upon what activities may wisely be planned by the Carnegie endowment for the several Asiatic nations with a view to promoting the cause of peace and international good will.

Dr. Eliot will proceed by the Suez canal route to India, and after spending some weeks in that country, will reach China in February. If conditions in China permit, he will make an extended journey through the interior, visiting the leading statesmen and men of affairs and conferring with them on the objects of his visit.

BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

Here are two more of the series of views on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more abundantly prosperous.

John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and who has been mentioned as a member of the dock commission, which is to oversee the spending of the available \$90,000,000 for the development of Boston harbor, said:

"The best way I know of to help New England is to have more cooperation between manufacturers and producers. By that I mean that in many parts of New England manufacturers ship to points in other states from which to export their products and this is also true in regard to imports. Imports to New England manufacturers oftentimes reach them through other than New England ports. There is, for instance, a discrimination in rates in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia. We want to be able to offer as good, if not better inducements to do business here, regardless of what the business may be. I feel that the Boston Chamber of Commerce is doing much for New England, in fact, it is probably one of the most potent factors at work at the present time for her welfare and up-building.

"We have had enough political preaching, proposals, comparisons and intimations of what should be done. Now let's start building up. What real good does it do to set Boston up alongside of some other city and then pick flaws? We should show appreciation for what we have already. Speeches should more often be constructive in their tenure; something should be done; we should act.

"No part of the country is financially better off than New England, but we must have good men in office, men who will carry out their convictions. I am heartily in favor of having real business men in political offices, but it is difficult sometimes to get them there.

"Let business men in all walks of endeavor speak a good word for each other. It was only a short while ago that the president of one of our railroads here and of another big corporation that is serving the public hourly told me personally that there was too much 'knocking'.

"It is difficult to estimate what the

coming development of Boston harbor, with its 42 miles of water front, by the state as a result of the recent bill passed making several million dollars available, will do, but in my opinion it is bound to bring about a greater New England."

James E. Downey, head master of the High School of Commerce, says: "It would be impossible for any student of contemporaneous history to be otherwise than deeply impressed with the rapid progress that Boston and New England is making.

"This sudden awakening of our powers has thrown an added responsibility upon the schools. One writer on educational subject has said that industry is usually 20 years ahead of education. Here those entrusted with the management of the schools have been trying to have the progress in the schools keep pace with the progress of the business activity of the city.

"Intelligent assistance on the part of the growing generation is necessary if this progress is to be maintained. The growing boy must be instructed on just what is taking place, and he must be shown the way to make habits of enthusiasm, in eagerness for work, and habits conducive to sustained attention and effort so that he may carry on the work that is now being done so effectively by the present generation of business men. The schools are taking their work seriously and are doing their best to keep education up to date.

"Conditions and tendencies are brought to the attention of the pupils by lectures by those whose position in a city warrants them to talk on the significant topics of the day, by excursions to business houses to study various lines of activity.

"It is constantly impressed upon the pupils that they must be optimistic with regard to their own city, that they must have faith in her future, that they must be convinced that their city is a good place to grow up in and that there are enterprises here that are well worth entering their lot with.

"The schoolmaster of today realizes that to train boys to take their share of the responsibility in this business advance of New England is no easy task. He promises, however, to maintain high ideals in the hope that the next generation will push the standard of 'Made in New England' to greater heights of achievement than ever before."

Y. M. C. A. OPENS FIRST OF NEW BUILDINGS IN BACK BAY DISTRICT

At the opening to the public last night of the first of the group of buildings of the Boston Y. M. C. A. to be erected near Huntington avenue and Gainsboro street, Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, introduced John E. Roussimoff, chairman of the educational committee, who acted as chairman.

Arthur L. Williston of the Wentworth trade school and Walter B. Russell of the Franklin Union showed the close working relationship between the association schools and their own and that there is no competition but an interlocking of courses and equipment.

Chester I. Campbell, representing the advisory board of the automobile school, spoke of the warm interest which the automobile trade has in the school, and what it is doing for the advancement of the industry. Winthrop C. Hosford, dean of the automobile school, spoke of its work and plans for the future.

William Lincoln Smith, dean of the electrical school, spoke of the work being done, and its relationship to other electrical schools in Boston. George W. McLaughlin, general secretary, spoke of the whole association movement.

President Johnson said: "Tonight we are in this structure, erected and owned by the association for its own purposes, and especially for the use of the automobile and electrical schools. This is the first of five buildings we hope to have in the near future."

"The committee in charge of securing plans for these buildings have found that they had a most difficult task to provide for the various departments of the association, with their many activities. Consequently more time has been necessary to complete them than was anticipated at the start. The remaining plans are completed, the bids are in, and will be submitted to the directors at their next meeting. We trust before many days the earth may be flying across the road in a fashion that will make us all happy and give evidence of a complete home for the association."

The building contains lecture rooms, laboratory, fully equipped repair shop, containing all machinery, tools and appliances, and a thoroughly equipped garage for the storage of and handling of cars. The electrical school has every feature of an up-to-date institution of the kind and is provided with a large and valuable equipment.

Y. M. C. A. TO HOLD ITS CONVENTION FOR TWO STATES AT PAWTUCKET

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The biennial convention of the Young Men's Christian Association department of Rhode Island and Massachusetts will be held here on Nov. 18, the business and social meetings in the association building and in the evening the dinner will be served at the Masonic Temple.

The convention will open at noon with a meeting of the men who are employed in the various branches of the association. Luncheon will follow, at which the delegates will be the guests of the Pawtucket association.

The convention session proper will commence at 2:30 p. m. A song service conducted by F. L. Willis of Worcester will be the opening feature of the program. The Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins of Providence will speak on "The Affirmation of an Age of Doubt." The business of the convention will next be taken up.

Several reports are to be presented, among them those on study clubs, membership standardization and universal transfer of membership without respect to privileges. A discussion of the scheme conducted by H. E. Dodge, E. G. Caster, C. R. Chase, E. W. Heene, George W. McLaughlin, general secretary of the Boston Association, and J. H. T. Waller. From 5:30 to 6:15 p. m. will be a social period. Prof. George Brown Wilson of Harvard, formerly of the "Religion of Social Service" will be the subject of an address by Dr. George W. Tupper of Boston. W. I. Schultz of Hartford, Conn., will talk on "A Christian Challenge to Busy Men."

The leaders in the "Men and Religion" movement will be introduced, representing Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester and this city. Mayor Giles W. Easterbrook will be present at the dinner and Governor Pothier has accepted an invitation also.

QUINCY MAY HAVE VOCATION SCHOOL

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the school committee today a committee was appointed to investigate the matter of vocational schools for boys and girls.

The committee is as follows: Chairman, John L. Miller, Herbert S. Barker, Albert L. Barbour, H. G. Smith, Harry L. Rice, Frank Burgess, Alexander W. Russell, Edward C. Marr, Frank Hibbard, Mrs. J. D. Mackay, Mrs. G. E. Wadsworth, Mrs. W. S. Pinkham, Mrs. W. W. Whitteher, Mrs. J. D. Walsh.

The school committee refused to accept the resignation of Miss Eliza Sheehan, who has completed 46 years of service in Quincy schools. The committee voted her a leave of absence for one year.

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—In black, vert blue ground, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **9.00**

Louis XVI. Silk Damask—Imberline stripe, colors, mul, blue, vert and Isabella, 50 inch wide. A yard.... **6.00**

Italian Silk Stripe Damask — I n gold, vert, mul, blue, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **6.00**

Antique Venetian Damask —Colors ant. rose, blue, vert, gold, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **5.00**

Strea Damask—Colors rouge, blue, vert and Havane, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **5.00**

Metropolitan Museum Fabric Silk

—In a small detached figure in colors rouge, blue, reseda, Havane; specially adapted for chair covering, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **4.75**

Spanish Tapestry Silk—With gold thread, introduced for costumes, garnitures and huntsmen's bags, 50 inch wide. A yard..... **5.50 to 9.00**

French Imperial Velours—50 inch wide, all colors. A yard..... **2.50**

Cotton Classique Velvets—50 inch wide. A yard..... **2.00**

Double Faced French Velours—50 inch wide. A yard..... **3.50**

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MELROSE ASKS "L" FOR NEW CAR LINE ON THE WEST SIDE

In a petition headed by Joshua T. Nowell, alderman, and signed by residents of the west side of Melrose, the Boston Elevated railway is asked to extend a car line from its Spot Pond line along the easterly side of Spot pond as far as the Melrose line. General Bancroft, president of the Elevated, has replied to the petition saying the question would be taken up at the next meeting of the directors of the Elevated.

The west side of Melrose has no street car service from the Malden line until Franklin street at Melrose Highlands is reached. On Franklin street is a connecting branch of the Boston & Northern road, running from Stoneham square to Franklin square at Melrose Highlands and thence extending through Saugus to Lynn and Salem.

NEW SCHOOL FOR BROOKS DISTRICT

Another proposed elementary school building, on Magnolia street in the Phillips Brooks district, Dorchester and Roxbury, is announced by the schoolhouse commission. It is expected to be ready next September.

The new building will occupy a lot 225x163 feet and will be 128x86 feet, 2½ stories, of red brick. It will contain eight rooms.

HALLOWE'EN CELEBRATED

Hallowe'en was celebrated with all the time-honored customs about Boston last night. The dining-rooms of many of the downtown hotels were crowded with merry-makers until well past midnight, and the decorations made effective surroundings for lively groups at the tables.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL IS BEFORE BRITISH CABINET

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The cabinet is believed to be now discussing the home rule scheme, which has been under preparation by Premier Asquith and Augustus Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, assisted by Sir John Simon and other prominent members of the House of Commons.

The financial features of the scheme are attracting the attention of all parties. The theory has been current that the imperial Parliament will be asked to start the Irish government with a subsidy estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

The treasury estimates that the Irish expenditure exceeds the revenue by \$8,500,000 annually. The Nationalists consider this an exaggeration by at least \$1,500,000. They contend that any Irish deficit is due to extravagant expenses imposed by Parliament, notably those attached to the constabulary.

An alternative recommended to a lump grant is that the government maintain some item of Irish expense. Old age pensions are principally mentioned. A report credits the committee in charge of the home rule scheme with indorsing this.

The best opinion seems to be that the imperial Parliament will keep control of Irish customs and excise, thus insuring a general system for the United Kingdom and preventing Ireland from raising a protective wall against England as some of the largest colonies have done.

PROVIDENCE DEBT SHOWS 'DECREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The indebtedness of this city is \$19,673,650.55, according to the annual statement of the financial conditions of the city as compiled by City Treasurer Clark yesterday. The sinking funds amount to \$7,425,631.80, which leaves the net debt \$12,248,018.75, as compared with \$12,736,814.08 on Oct. 1, 1910, a decrease of \$488,795.33, and \$13,401,950.43 on Oct. 1, 1909, or a decrease in two years of \$1,213,931.68.

WELLESLEY 1913 ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Josephine E. Bryant of East Hartford, Conn., of the 1913 class in Wellesley College was elected president of the junior class for the rest of the present academic year, the result of balloting being announced Tuesday evening.

Other new officers chosen are Miss Bernice K. Van Slyke, Detroit, Mich., vice-president; Miss Harriet B. Devan, Stamford, Conn., recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Haynes, Brooklyn, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Miss Geraldine Howarth, Fitchburg, treasurer.

Misses Ruth E. Curtis of Ossining, N. Y., Alice M. Ross of Plainfield, N. J., and Edna L. Swope of Seymour, Ind., were elected to the executive committee. Misses Dorothy L. Drake of Prescott, Ari., and Mary E. Clark of Punxsutawney, Pa., were chosen members of the advisory board.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE ELECTS

CORNISH, N. H.—With a membership of 42, the Cornish Equal Suffrage League has been formed here by Miss Mary N. Chase, president of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association.

The officers of the local branch are: Mrs. George Rublee, president; Witter Byrner, the Rev. G. Stewart Campbell, vice-presidents; Mrs. George deForest Brush, honorary vice-president; Anne Parish, corresponding secretary; Mabel Jordan, recording secretary; Winston Churchill, treasurer; Grace Arnold, auditor; Mrs. George Rublee, Witter Byrner, Miss Annie Parish, delegates to the state convention to be held in Manchester Nov. 15-16.

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ITALIANS THREATEN SEIZURES IF TURKEY CONTINUES TO RESIST

(Continued from page one)

commanding the Italian army in Tripoli, has been captured by the Turks, according to a report given out at the war ministry here today. Considerable doubt is expressed in foreign diplomatic circles here as to the accuracy of the statement. The war ministry gives it, however, as official.

Sheket Pasha, war minister, is himself authority for the announcement today that the Turks captured five more forts at Tripoli Tuesday after a three hours' engagement which ended much in the Turks' favor, despite the fact that the Italians were assisted by a fire from their torpedo boats off shore. The Italians are being reinforced daily. The war minister says, but to offset this, Arabs from the deep interior are flocking to the Turkish standard.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS SHERMAN LAW AFTER LITTLETON'S ATTACK

(Continued from page one)

tiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision of and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopoly.

Mr. Perkins has declared that the situation wherein the corporations do not know whether they are within or without the law is "intolerable." The close similarity of the Perkins speeches to the pronouncement of the progressives at Chicago is best shown by quoting the trust sections of the recent Chicago declaration, as follows:

"The present condition of uncertainty in business is intolerable and destructive of industrial prosperity. It is more than idle to leave the question of whether great business enterprises are legal or not, merely to judicial determination. Industrial corporations should by affirmative legislative enactment be given definite rules of conduct, by which business shall be made safe and stable, while at the same time the interests of the public should be fully safeguarded. We seek constructive legislation and not destructive litigation."

The progressive view is that Mr. Taft's prosecution of the Steel corporation is at least partially a political move, designed to prevent the Democrats from getting all the credit through their Stanley investigating committee, and to head off the claim that Mr. Taft is tied to the "interests."

Mr. Taft Defends Law

PITTSBURGH—President Taft was kept at the Chamber of Commerce dinner until after midnight this morning defending the Sherman anti-trust law, which had been attacked previously in an address by Congressman Littleton of New York. At the end of his speech the President left here for Morgantown, W. Va.

"This question has been eloquently considered by my friend Littleton," said Mr. Taft, "and I regret the matter has come up here. It savors of harshness to have a difference of opinion on an occasion of this kind. But I must say what I think."

"The Sherman law has been on the statute books for 20 years and has been construed finally by the supreme court. The two decisions last spring, in my judgment, give it definite meaning that any combination in restraint of trade with the purpose of controlling prices and stifling competition, is a violation of the statute."

"It is not pleasant to be engaged in what may seem to be an assault on business, but business men thought this law could not be enforced. Now the law can and is being enforced, and because of this we hear tonight that it is to be repealed."

As a solution of the problem, Mr. Littleton proposed that every corporation, before it entered interstate business, be required to submit its incorporation, its status, its true condition to a board created for that purpose and to obtain a license, subject to forfeiture, for violation of its provisions.

MR. TAFT'S VOTE IS STILL SAFE

TOLEDO, O.—Concerning the right of President Taft to vote at his home in Cincinnati next Tuesday, the secretary of state said:

"The President will have the right that every elector has who is absent from his home city on all the regular registration days preceding election and can receive personally from the Cincinnati election board any time between 2:30 and 5:30 on Monday a special permit to register at the booth in his precinct."

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a Free Lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. W. F. Cross, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Thursday Evening at 8 O'clock, Nov. 2, 1911. The Public is Cordially Invited.

SECRETARY OF NAVY REVIEWS FLEET AS GUNS ROAR SALUTES

(Continued from page one)

the battleships on the New York side and torpedo boat destroyers and submarines on the Jersey shore.

The trip of the Mayflower up the river was so timed that each vessel had opportunity to fire the proper secretarial salute. Nineteen guns, fired at four-second intervals, required a minute and a quarter, and the ships lay only a block apart. This made a constant roar.

As the Mayflower reached the head of the fleet, up at Fort Washington, the yacht turned, bore in toward the Manhattan side and passed down stream, this time keeping between the New York shore and the battleships.

Officially New York will observe Thursday, so far as possible, as a holiday in honor of the fleet.

The board of aldermen has unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the heads of city departments to allow employees a holiday Thursday, when President Taft reviews the fleet.

Officially it is apparent the day will be generally observed as a holiday and newspapers are prompting patriotism by urging that the stars and stripes be displayed from every available staff in the city. Large crowds continue to pour in from out of town points today and since it was the last day for visitors the warships were overrun by sightseers.

President Taft will arrive on the Pennsylvania railroad from the West at 7:30 a. m., Thursday. He will be taken to the Mayflower by its steam cutter. On arrival he will be saluted with 21 guns. The Mayflower will then get underway and, followed by the Dolphin, will steam past the anchored line of warships, each of which will fire a salute of 21 guns. Swinging around the north end of the line the Mayflower will head downstream and, again passing the ships in review, will go to an anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The fleet then will get under way and will pass in review before the President and secretary. As it clears the Ambrose channel the first squadron, headed by the flagship Connecticut, will start toward Newport. The second squadron will turn southward and make for Hampton roads.

MORE THAN \$150,000 IN THE POSTAL BANKS OF BOSTON DISTRICT

More than \$150,000 was deposited in the postal savings depositories in the central postoffice and eight stations in Boston and adjoining districts up to Oct. 31, according to a statement made by Postmaster Mausfield today.

The first savings depository in Boston was opened at the central postoffice on Aug. 1 and the number of accounts is 3379 for deposits of \$133,165. Of that sum \$25,435 was paid back and savings cards and stamps to the value of \$2420 were sold.

The eight savings depositories in the stations were not opened until Oct. 9 and 702 persons deposited \$17,500. Here is the statement for Boston and the stations:

Office	Accts.	Deposits	Pay- ments	Savings cards & stamps
Boston	3379	\$133,165	\$25,435	\$2,420
Back Bay	85	1,857	225	62.36
East Boston	67	1,333	50	29.00
Essex Street	110	2,486	417	44.70
Lincoln Street	130	5,704	50	18.86
North Post	121	2,378	91	44.20
Rox. Crossing	46	809	6	5.20
South Boston	64	1,444	64	82.80
Station A	72	1,569	135	13.90
Total	4081	\$150,065	\$26,402	\$2,722.50

RESCUERS GO TO SCHOONERS'S AID

Inbound from Georges banks the fishing schooner Susan and Mary, Capt. George Anderson, went ashore on Point Allerton bar, off Hull, early this evening. The tug Sadie Ross went to her assistance.

The life-saving crew of Stony beach station at Hull went out to the vessel. It is thought she will remain aground until 7 p. m. today. She was heavily laden with fish. The vessel is owned by the Atlantic Maritime Company and is valued at about \$12,000.

GLOVER WILL SUIT SETTLED

After nearly two years of litigation the will of the late Clarence F. Glover, the Waltham laundryman, was allowed in the supreme court at East Cambridge Tuesday. Clarence F. Glover's four brothers, through their attorneys, withdrew their objections and accepted the proffered settlement of Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, the widow.

J. F. SCOTT MADE PRESIDENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Joseph F. Scott, superintendent of state prisons, was chosen president of the commission on new prisons which organized Tuesday. The commission awarded to A. Pasquini of New York, for \$248,000, the contract for the construction of several buildings in the Great Meadow prison, in Comstock.

CITY CLUB RECEPTION

The City Club will give its annual reception tomorrow night to new members. There will be addresses, Samuel J. Elder will be the toastmaster.

SHOW OF ENTHUSIASM IN BROCKTON PLEASURES REPUBLICAN LEADERS

(Continued from page one)

Republican leaders of Massachusetts say that they are more than ever convinced of the improbability of Governor Foss securing a reelection at the hands of the voters next Tuesday, after witnessing the receptions that were tendered the heads of the Republican ticket at Brockton and Taunton Tuesday evening.

Entering the fourteenth congressional district, from which his opponent had been elected to Congress, the first Democratic congressman in the history of the district, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Robert Luce had the distinction of holding the biggest rally in Brockton since the campaign of former Gov. William L. Douglas, while at Taunton hundreds greeted the candidates in an enthusiastic meeting.

This evening the Lieutenant-Governor will give his attention to New Bedford and Fall River speaking at several rallies in the latter city.

The entire schedule for the state with speakers for this evening is as follows: New Bedford, Odd Fellows' hall—Frothingham, Scott, Cole, James Sullivan, Fall River, St. George's hall—Frothingham, J. M. Swift, A. P. Langtry, Fall River, Franco-American Club—Frothingham, J. M. Swift, Joseph Walker, J. E. White, Fall River, Weavers' hall—Frothingham, J. M. Swift, Congressman Hinds, Fall River, Flint Village—Frothingham, J. M. Swift, Congressman Greene, Fall River, Maplewood—Frothingham, J. M. Swift, J. M. Cavanagh.

Marlboro, St. Jean's hall—Congressman Gardner, J. M. Dufault, Southboro, Town hall—R. M. Washburn, A. T. Treadway.

Springfield, Republican Club—C. L. Underhill, Ayer, Town hall—E. A. Stevens, G. A. Ham, Sandwich, Town hall—W. C. Wardwell, J. M. Galvin.

Boston, Boulevard hall—Congressman Roberts, W. E. Weeks, C. H. Brown, Alexander McGregor, W. F. Frederick, Lowell—Congressman Good, Congressman Lawrence, Robert Luce.

At all of his rallies Tuesday night Mr. Frothingham defended his labor record and declared he would sign a bill if made Governor prohibiting the employment of women in foundries and demanded to know how Governor Foss, in whose plant at Hyde Park women are employed, stood on this question.

SHERIFF NOTIFIES REV. MR. RICHESON OF HIS INDICTMENT

The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, now under arrest at the Charles street jail on the charge of slaying Miss Avis Linnell, was notified by Sheriff Fred H. Seavey today of his indictment by the Suffolk county grand jury which reported to the superior criminal court, Judge George W. Sanderson, presiding, at 4:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The indictment charges murder in the first degree and contains five counts. The report of the grand jury which sat in a special session was returned after four days' deliberation during which time about 50 witnesses were examined by District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier.

The official notification of the action of the grand jury will be given Mr. Richeson in the form of a true copy of the indictment.

As Tuesday was the last day of the October term of the superior criminal court his arraignment is expected to come tomorrow, the first day of the November term, and it is probable that he will be brought to a trial in January.

Counsel for his defense has not yet been determined. John L. Lee, a lawyer of Lynchburg, Va., arrived in Boston today to consult with the attorneys who have had the case in hand up to the present time.

Copies of the indictment were sent by Clerk Manning of the superior court to Sheriff Seavey, Attorney General Swift and Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court, in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

EARL BREWER TALKS OF COTTON

Earl Brewer, Governor-elect of Mississippi, is in Boston, conferring with friends on raising long staple cotton. Mr. Brewer is well posted on the subject of raising long staple cotton and is himself a cotton planter with many broad acres. He says that many of the most intelligent people in his section are going back to the farm, cites numbers of instances of it, and says that the automobile and good roads are largely responsible for it.

FUNERAL OF MR. PULITZER HELD

NEW YORK—The funeral of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, took place at St. Thomas church this afternoon. The rector, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, read the Episcopal service. Burial will be at Woodlawn.

MELROSE CHARTER ELECTION

In an account Tuesday of the three forms of charters to be submitted to the citizens of Melrose at the municipal election in December the Monitor omitted the name of Addison L. Winslow as a member of the charter commission. The Monitor regrets this omission.

GOV. FOSS DECIDES NOT TO VISIT THE CAPE IN THIS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

Democratic candidates for representative from the Cape.

The feeling stirred up in the camp of the Democrats over this sudden shift on Mr. Foss' part is more than a surface ripple. The Democrats on the Cape say he cannot carry the Cape the third time and that is why he has no more use for it.

David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and other candidates on the Democratic state ticket, left the state committee headquarters this morning for a series of eight daytime rallies starting at Gloucester and including the towns south as far as Beverly, where a big rally is planned at the United Shoe Machinery Company's plant as the workmen come out tonight.

Governor Foss was unable to make the trip today because of his duties at the State House, where the council was in session; but he will make an extensive tour this evening and probably will be one of the speakers at a rally to be held at the city hall in Gloucester.

This evening rallies will be held in the opera house, Medford; Lyceum hall, Winchester; town hall, Wakefield; Lyceum hall, Woburn; rink, Salem; Lafayette hall, Salem; Odd Fellows' hall, Lynn; Lyceum hall, West Lynn; Congress hall, Chelsea; Grand Army hall, Revere; Knights of Columbus hall, Winthrop; town hall, Saugus; city hall, Gloucester; town hall, Manchester, and Marie hall, Malden.

The speakers at these rallies will be Governor Foss, Mr. Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Sherman L. Whipple, George W. Anderson, Charles B. Strecker, James H. Vahey, Congressman Peters, Curley and Murray, William H. O'Brien, Augustus L. Thorndike, Frank C. Richardson, Owen A. Cunningham, Harvey H. Pratt, Daniel J. Daley and Leon R. Eygels.

In addition to these meetings the Democratic city committee has arranged a dozen meetings in the city at which the pick of the local speakers will be heard including Congressmen Murray, Curley and Peters.

At his rallies in Cambridge, Somerville and East Boston Tuesday evening Governor Foss attacked Senators Crane and Lodge declaring that they, as well as President Taft, had given up hope of winning the Massachusetts election.

DANCES OF GREECE AND EGYPT TO BE GIVEN IN BOSTON

A conference on ancient Greek and Egyptian dancing, illustrated by dances in costume by Madame Theresa Cerutti, will be held at Copley hall Nov. 7, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of the Egyptian department and Lowell institute lecturer on his discoveries in Egypt, will speak on the origin and meaning of Egyptian dances, with stereopticon illustrations from the monuments.

Madame Cerutti was formerly a premiere danseuse of the Theatre National de l'Opera Comique in Paris and of La Scala in Milan. She has been assisted in her studies of the ancient dances by M. Gayet, director of the Musee Guimet and in the Louvre, Paris.

This promises to be an art event of unusual interest as the dancing will be of exceptional quality and the details will be historically and aesthetically correct, it is promised.

NEW YORK MILK TRUST SCHEDULE FOR SIX MONTHS

What purports to be the schedule of prices fixed by the milk trust for Greater New York and vicinity for six months beginning last month is given by the Boston News Bureau today.

It is shown by this schedule that the trust has fixed the price to be paid the producer, the price to the consumer, the gross profit per quart and the per cent of profit to the trust for the half year ending in March, thus:

	Price to Producer	Consumer	Quart	Profit
October	0.0833	0.09	0.0067	128
November	0.0825	0.09	0.0075	111
December	0.0817	0.09	0.0083	111
January	0.0810	0.09	0.0090	111
February	0.0803	0.09	0.0097	111
March	0.0795	0.09	0.0105	111
Average	0.0800	0.09	0.0094	121 5-6

It is seen that the trust began October with a profit of 128 per cent.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom D. Fuller, Linneken, Portland, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath Me.
Sch Baker Palmer, McAloney, Newport News.

Sailed

Tug Valley Forge, towg by Oak Hill, Portland; strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; Herman Winter, New York; tugs Lykens, Philadelphia, elg at Newburyport for brgs Glendower, Robeson and Knickerbocker; Plymouth, for Port Johnson, towg by C. R. R. of N. J. Nos. 3, 8 and 14; schs R. W. Hopkins, for Rio Janeiro; John W. Dane, Norfolk.

With a cargo of sugar worth \$750,000, the steamer British Monarch pushed up the harbor late yesterday afternoon. She came from Java under command of Capt. W. H. Patterson.

Two Time-Saving Advantages of Buying Your Smallwares Here

In Our Conveniently Located Smallwares Section, Near the Washington Street Entrance

Advantage No. 1 We carry two complete stocks in our great Smallwares Store—the assortment and variety of one section being duplicated in another section immediately adjoining, thus accommodating twice as many patrons at one time.

Advantage No. 2 The countless articles in our Smallwares and Notions Store are so arranged here that a patron can buy everything needed in such goods of one saleswoman—thus doing away with the annoyance so common elsewhere of going from one clerk to another, and from one part of the counter to another before completing her purchases.

Both These Advantages Make for Quick and Comfortable Shopping—and Are Appreciated by Thousands of New England Women

Jordan Marsh Company

OPPOSITION APPEARS TO APPOINTMENT OF WARREN F. SPALDING

(Continued from page one)

best by the regents to make a change and to secure a new president. A letter from Charles Francis Adams 2d, who served with Professor Drovers on the state commission on commerce and labor, was read by Mr. Hamlin. It was not favorable to the appointee.

Governor Foss then inquired if the Public Franchise League had investigated Mr. Drovers' qualifications and if any official of the league was present to report on it.

Joseph Eastman said that while he was secretary of the league he was not speaking on behalf of the league because the league had taken no action in Mr. Drovers' case. Mr. Eastman said that from personal contact with Professor Drovers he regarded him as a man of ability and force of character. He said he thought that the professor would make a conscientious and effective member of the railroad board and that professors of economics had often proved their worth on railroad boards.

He cited the case of Prof. B. H. Myer of Wisconsin, who had played an important part in securing an able board of railroad commissioners for that state, and had recently been appointed by President Taft to serve on the interstate commerce commission.

Secretary Hamlin read a petition signed by about 50 citizens of the commonwealth, unidentified, asking that action be postponed for one week.

Mr. Brown Is Heard

Mr. Brown stepped to the front of the room for the purpose, he said, of permitting any one present to identify him as the E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, concerning whom charges have been filed with the council. Failing to get such recognition, he demanded immediate action on his name, declaring that it has been held up for six weeks by the loan people, who are without legal supervision so long as his name lies on the table. He made an impassioned speech in his own defense, declaring that no person can honestly utter a word against his character.

There being nobody to appear against the nomination of Mr. Brown the hearing passed on to the nomination of Warren F. Spalding for chairman of the prison commission in place of Fred G. Pettigrove. Secretary Hamlin read letters protesting against Mr. Spalding's nomination from former Representative Samuel Porter of Amesbury, Dr. Charles D. Sawin and Jeremiah D. Murray of Boston.

Letters were read favoring Mr. Spalding's appointment from John A. Logan post, 186, G. A. R., of which Mr. Spalding is a member, by George M. Butler and E. J. Helms of the Morgan Memorial Association and by Charles L. Page, leader of the Page class of the Dudley Street Baptist Church.

The Rev. James de Normandie, president of the Society to Aid Discharged Convicts, wrote:

"I notice with some indignation the nomination of Mr. Spalding to take the place of prison commissioner. As president of the Society to Aid Discharged Convicts, which is an old society having large funds and which has always done good work, I earnestly entreat the council to reject the nomination. The society, I am sure, could have nothing to do with Mr. Spalding, while we can work with all sympathy with the present commission."

Treasurer Waterman of the Massachusetts Society to Aid Discharged Convicts also wrote strongly objecting to Mr. Spalding as one whose convictions unfit him for the place.

Henry Parkman of Boston, who said he spoke with some hesitation, being a member of the prison commission, objected to the nomination of Mr. Spalding. Mr. Parkman expressed the view that if there

was to be a change in the chairman of the prison commission the commonwealth was entitled to a younger and more active man.

Chairman Levi S. Gould of the Middlesex county commission and John F. Merrill of the Norfolk county commission opposed confirmation, basing their opposition on the fact that he favors state control of county institutions.

J. G. Thorpe of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Prison Association, handled the defense for Mr. Spalding. He said no man in the commonwealth, not excepting Mr. Pettigrove, has the intimate and personal knowledge of penal institutions which Mr. Spalding possesses, and he would bring to the commission progressiveness which would place Massachusetts in the forefront in penal regulation.

COUNTIES UNITE FOR INQUIRY INTO TAMMANY CASE

NEW YORK—When the investigation of the Brooklyn-Queens judiciary scandal opens Thursday in Long Island City before a supreme court Justice Assistant District Attorney De Ford of District Attorney Whitman's office will act with District Attorney DeWitt of Queens in prosecuting the inquiry.

Efforts were made Tuesday night to get Justice Crane to sit in the case. The program is to have Assistant District Attorney De Ford lodge an information with the justice who sits as a magistrate, upon which the latter will issue subpoenas, so that witnesses may be heard as to whether or not a crime has been committed. If a case is made out then the magistrate will issue warrants, and hold the accused for the grand jury.

The information will charge a crime in that one of the candidates got his nomination for the supreme court justiceship by paying for it. While the proceedings will be against John Doe, it is of course an open secret that the man aimed at is William Willett.

SIDES TAKEN TO SWELL MEETINGS

A novel contest to secure large attendance at the Sunday evening meetings of the Epworth League has been begun at the St. Marks church, Brookline.

The membership has divided into two camps, the reds and the whites. Each camp will have its particular Sunday evening, and the attendance will be balanced. The contest extends to New Years day, when the winners will have a supper at the expense of the losers.

DR. HORTON PRAISES NEWSBOYS

Boston newsboys have received a message from the Rev. Edward A. Horton, D. D., chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, who is traveling in Europe, saying that the newsboys of Boston are better than any boys in the same business in a foreign country. He sends special remembrances to Waldman, the Park street subway newsboy.

SELLS MELROSE BOND ISSUE

William R. Lavendar, city treasurer of Melrose, has sold a temporary bond issue of \$40,000 maturing in July and August, 1912, to Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston for 3.45 per cent. There were eight bidders for the issue.

WORCESTER LOCATION APPROVED

The state board of railroad commissioners issued an order today approving the petition of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company for the location of its tracks in Burncoat street, Worcester.

ONE-PRINT SHOW OPENS AT BOSTON CAMERA CLUB

A series of one-print exhibits by the members of the Boston Camera Club was opened today in the rooms of the club on Bromfield street, with 28 exhibits.

One of particular note was a panoramic view of Pasadena, Cal., and its environment, contributed by Henry G. Peabody of Pasadena. Beneath it is a key to the various places in the picture. The collection includes landscapes, portraits, interiors and marines, a number of which have never before been shown. Small-sized camera prints and bromide prints also are exhibited. The committee in charge comprises: President, Phineas Hubbard; vice-president, A. T. Fowler; F. R. Bradbury, G. R. Fisher, James Dana, Prof. Charles Peabody.

The rooms will be open to the public daily from noon until 4 o'clock.

FOWLER WAITING AT TUCSON FOR RODGERS' COMING

TUCSON, Ariz.—The transcontinental fliers, C. P. Rodgers and Robert G. Fowler, are expected to meet in mid-air here today. Rodgers was due yesterday from El Paso, Tex., but damage to his machine delayed his flight. Fowler will wait until Rodgers is sighted, then he will rise into the air and hail the west-bound flier as they meet.

It is reported here that Rodgers left Wilcox, Ariz., early today. Since leaving New York Rodgers has flown 3426 miles.

S. N. JOSE, Cal.—Prof. John Montgomery of Santa Clara College, noted as the inventor of an aeroplane glider, as well as for the invention of an electrical rectifier which has been the subject of litigation in New York and San Francisco, was killed near Edendale Tuesday afternoon while experimenting with an aeroplane glider.

DENY DELAYING THE BATHHOUSE

The finance commission has handed over to Mayor Fitzgerald a copy of a letter sent to the bath trustees disclaiming any connection with the delay in starting the construction of the Ward 8 bathhouse.

John A. Sullivan, chairman, says that the trustees have an appropriation of \$25,000, whereas the bids are from \$35,000 upwards and that the assertion made by the trustees that they are waiting for a report of the finance commission is not true, as there is none forthcoming.

MANNING'S FOLDING UMBRELLA

LIGHT, STRONG, STYLISH, DURABLE. Does away with the umbrella-carrying nuisance, can be easily placed in the pocket, handbag or suit case out of the way. Never troublesome and always ready when needed. Fits in a 15-inch bag.



Realty Shipping Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The real estate business has been unusually active for several days as a number of delayed deals in different parts of the city are receiving the executive touches of principals.

Peter Barsaglia has decided to Lottie S. Robinson an estate at 483 Shawmut avenue, between Worcester and West Concord, South End. It comprises a four-story well-front brick residence, including 2200 square feet of land. The assessors value it at \$7500. The land carries \$3300.

Final papers have been put on record in the sale of a four-story and basement brick residence at 38 Oswego street near Albany street, South End, together with 877 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$6200, \$1800 being on the land. Michael Rovinsky conveyed the title to Isadore Lurie.

Henrietta H. Wood and others have sold to George F. French the property located at 159 West Brookline street, near Tremont street, South End. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house with 1900 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$6700. The land carries \$3300.

A sale of real estate in the North End district was from Frederick C. Bowditch to Jacob Silberstein of a frame house on 1200 square feet of land at 140 Merrimac street, near Norman street. The tax value is \$10,400, with \$9000 on the land.

The Massachusetts General Hospital has purchased a frame house at 8½ North Grove street, near Cambridge street, West End, from Harry B. Owens. The entire property is taxed upon \$1000, and \$400 of this amount rests upon the 324 square feet of ground.

NEW YORK—Another of the Astor holdings in the vicinity of Fifth avenue is soon to be improved with a 12-story commercial structure as the result of a deal which, it was learned Tuesday, practically has been closed. The property is owned by John Jacob Astor and is known as 3, 5 and 7 West Thirty-fifth street, a plot 75x189.9, at present occupied by three four-story dwellings. The property has been leased for 21 years, with privileges of renewal. The aggregate rental for the first term is approximately \$40,000. Under the terms of the lease the lessee is to construct immediately a 12-story building with stores.

A purchase, involving \$1,600,000, was made yesterday by the Mayer estate, which bought from the Flemish Realty Company the 12-story store and loft building at 17 to 21 East Twenty-second street adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway. In part payment for this structure the estate gave the two vacant block fronts on the east side of Broadway, from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, which were held in the exchange at a valuation of \$400,000. The Twenty-second street property was held at a valuation of \$1,200,000. The structure, which was completed by the Flemish Realty Company, Joseph E. Goldberg, president, in March of this year, is now about 80 per cent rented.

BROOKLINE ACTIVITY

William A. E. Finlay reports the passing of final papers for Robert M. Goode, a Brookline builder, to Francis Hastings, of the property at 46 Winthrop road, Brookline, consisting of a new, wide-front three-apartment brick and stone house containing every modern improvement with large cement balconies. The lot contains 2800 square feet, assessed at \$1400. The building, being new, is not assessed. The price paid was \$18,000. This house is the last of a block of five just finished and sold by Mr. Goode through the office of Mr. Finlay. Situated on the northeastern side of Aspinwall hill, these houses command, from balconies, an unobstructed view of the harbor and surrounding country.

The same broker also reports agreement papers signed for Mr. Goode on the new block of three houses just completed in the Aberdeen district of Brookline at 17 Strathmore road at 48 and 50 Englewood avenue. The purchaser's name is withheld.

BACK BAY SALES

Through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and Richard DeB. Boardman, an estate at 451 Marlboro street, has been transferred from Charles H. Baker and others, trustees, to Francis H. Appleton, Jr., for occupancy, after making improvements. There are 2076 square feet of land taxed upon \$7300, the total assessed value being \$15,800.

J. D. K. Willis & Co. have sold the three-story brick dwelling and 2464 square feet of land at 296 Newbury street for C. W. Bursley and others, trustees, to Edward H. Devlin, who buys for investment. The estate is assessed for \$16,500, \$8000 being on the land.

A deed has been placed on record in the sale of the brick and stone apartment building at Astor and Bickerstaff streets, Back Bay, together with 3762 square feet of land. The total assessed value is upon \$37,100 and \$7100 is upon the land. Morris Boonstein conveyed title through Thomas M. Smith to Malcolm D. Price, the buyer.

Thomas M. Smith has purchased from

For Your Name's Sake.
USE OUR
SUPERIOR FLOORING
KILN-DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co.
40 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Hills to Shingles.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Oceania, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 1
Mauretania, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Cunard, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 1
G. Kurfurst, for Bremen..... Nov. 2
Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 2
La Savoie, for Havre..... Nov. 2
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 4
Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 4
Oceania, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Nov. 4
Minotaur, for London..... Nov. 4
Italia, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
St. Louis, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
Kaiserliche Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg..... Nov. 4
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Nov. 4
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 4
Duch d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 4
Oceania, for Naples-Trieste..... Nov. 4
Lusitania, for Liverpool..... Nov. 4
Cedric, for Liverpool..... Nov. 4
Carpathia, for Genoa-Naples..... Nov. 4
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 4
Principe di Piemonte, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 4

Sailings from Bremen..... Nov. 4
P. F. Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Nov. 4
La Lorraine, for New York..... Nov. 4
Uranium, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 4
Chicago, for Havre..... Nov. 4
St. Paul, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... Nov. 4
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 4
New York, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
Columbia, for Glasgow..... Nov. 4
Madonna, for Naples-Marseilles..... Nov. 4
Itanua, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 4
Minnehaha, for London..... Nov. 4
Noordam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 4
Kron, for Bremen..... Nov. 4
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 4
Baltic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 4
La Bretagne, for Havre..... Nov. 4
Barbarossa, for Bremen..... Nov. 4
Venezia, for Naples..... Nov. 4
Minnewaska, for London..... Nov. 4
Caronia, for Genoa-Naples..... Nov. 4
President Grant, for Hamburg..... Nov. 4
Landmark, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 4
Majestic, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
St. Paul, for Southampton..... Nov. 4
Prinzess Irene, for Algers..... Nov. 4

Sailings from Boston
Bethania, for Hamburg..... Nov. 1
Marengo, for Hull..... Nov. 1
St. Paul, for Southampton..... Nov. 1
Arabic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Sagamore, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Summit, for London..... Nov. 1
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 1
Franklin, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Duch d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 1
Kentucky, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 1
Romanian, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 1
Unfreddin, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Michigan, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Utah, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Sailings from Philadelphia
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 1
Mantou, for Antwerp..... Nov. 1
Merion, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Humburg, for Hamburg..... Nov. 1
Southark, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Marquette, for Antwerp..... Nov. 1

Sailings from Montreal
Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Nov. 1
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Albania, for London..... Nov. 1
Canada, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Mont Temple, for London..... Nov. 1
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Meganite, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Montreal, for London..... Nov. 1
Ripon Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 1
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Marques, for London..... Nov. 1
Monmouth, for Bristol..... Nov. 1
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Royal Oak, for London..... Nov. 1
Laurentic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 1
Montezuma, for London..... Nov. 1

Sailings from London
Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Nov. 20
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Canada, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Mont Temple, for London..... Nov. 20
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Meganite, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Montreal, for London..... Nov. 20
Ripon Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 20
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Marques, for London..... Nov. 20
Monmouth, for Bristol..... Nov. 20
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Royal Oak, for London..... Nov. 20
Laurentic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 20
Montezuma, for London..... Nov. 20

Sailings from Liverpool
Southark, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 1
Baltic, for New York..... Nov. 1
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Caronia, for New York..... Nov. 1
Teutonic, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Lake Champlain, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Laurentic, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Canada, for New York..... Nov. 1
Michigan, for Boston..... Nov. 1
Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 1
Adriatic, for New York..... Nov. 1
Empress of Britain, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Lusitania, for New York..... Nov. 1
Arabic, for Boston..... Nov. 1
Cedric, for New York..... Nov. 1
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Empress of Ireland, for New York..... Nov. 1
France, for Boston..... Nov. 1
Merion, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 1
Baltic, for New York..... Nov. 1

Sailings from Southampton
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. New York, for New York..... Nov. 1
Mauretania, for New York..... Nov. 1
G. Kurfurst, for New York..... Nov. 1
George Washington, for New York..... Nov. 1
Majestic, for New York..... Nov. 1
Academy, for New York..... Nov. 1
Oceania, for New York..... Nov. 1
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Nov. 1
St. Louis, for New York..... Nov. 1
Kaiserliche Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 1
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. New York, for New York..... Nov. 1

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than the above. Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m., Nov. 12 and 19, and at 7 p. m., Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 6 and 13. Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1. Mails for Cuba, Haiti, and Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday, 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday. All steamers take mail for correspondence. Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one-half hour earlier than the closing time shown above. Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, 5 p. m.; Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Italy, 5 p. m.; Monday, Tuesday and Friday; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 5 p. m.; Wednesday, Nov. 8; Newfoundland, 5 p. m., Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MALES FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for: Conveyed by: Mails close at:
Guam and the Philippines..... A. U. S. Transp. Sd. Fran. Nov. 1-6 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea, and Japan..... Mongolia..... San Fran. Nov. 2-6 p. m.

Albana, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 28
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Nov. 29
Olympic, for New York..... Nov. 29
Sailings from Glasgow
Cameronia, for New York..... Nov. 4
California, for New York..... Nov. 11
Caledonia, for New York..... Nov. 18
Columbia, for New York..... Nov. 25
America, for New York..... Nov. 2
Barcelona, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 2
Pennsylvania, for New York..... Nov. 11
Pierria, for New York..... Nov. 18
Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 23
Kaiserliche Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 23
Sailings from Bremen
George Washington, for New York..... Nov. 4
Friedrich der Grosse, for N. Y. New York..... Nov. 11
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York..... Nov. 14
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Nov. 18
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York..... Nov. 23
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Nov. 28
Sailings from Bristol
Royal George, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Royal Edward, for Havre..... Nov. 12
Royal George, for Halifax..... Nov. 29
Sailings from Havre
La Bretagne, for New York..... Nov. 4
La Provence, for New York..... Nov. 4
Bochambien, for New York..... Nov. 11
Bordeaux, for New York..... Nov. 18
La Savie, for New York..... Nov. 18
Chicago, for New York..... Nov. 23
La Lorraine, for New York..... Nov. 25

Sailings from Antwerp
Mount Royal, for Montreal..... Nov. 1
Marquette, for Boston..... Nov. 2
Potomac, for New York..... Nov. 4
Montezuma, for Montreal..... Nov. 4
Vanderland, for New York..... Nov. 11
Memphis, for Boston..... Nov. 18
Finland, for New York..... Nov. 18
Zealand, for New York..... Nov. 23
Mantou, for Boston..... Nov. 30
Sailings from Rotterdam
Rotterdam, for New York..... Nov. 4
Ryndam, for New York..... Nov. 11
Potomac, for New York..... Nov. 18
New Amsterdam, for New York..... Nov. 25
Sailings from Trieste
Argentina, for New York..... Nov. 4
Alice, for New York..... Nov. 11
Martha Washington, for N. Y. New York..... Nov. 18
Carpathia, for New York..... Nov. 23
Sailings from Fiume
Utah, for New York..... Nov. 4
Pannonia, for New York..... Nov. 18
Sailings from Genoa
America, for New York..... Nov. 4
Duch d'Abruzzi, for New York..... Nov. 4
Berlin, for New York..... Nov. 9
Re d'Italia, for New York..... Nov. 15
Duch d'Genova, for New York..... Nov. 18
Ancona, for New York..... Nov. 18
Cincinnati, for New York..... Nov. 20
Hamburg, for New York..... Nov. 20
Canopic, for Boston..... Nov. 29
Sailings from Copenhagen
Oscar II, for New York..... Nov. 2
C. F. Tietgen, for New York..... Nov. 9
United States, for New York..... Nov. 10
Hellig Olav, for New York..... Nov. 30
Sailings from Seattle
Bellerophon, for Hongkong..... Nov. 1
Zealandia, for Hongkong..... Nov. 1
Sado Maru, for Kobe..... Nov. 4
Saverio, for Hongkong..... Nov. 7
Chicago Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 12
Monteagle, for Hongkong..... Nov. 13
Tamba Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 15
Canada Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 15
Ning Chow, for Hongkong..... Nov. 23
Marama, for Sydney..... Nov. 29

Sailings from Tacoma
Chicago Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 12
Canada Maru, for Hongkong..... Nov. 15
Ning Chow, for Hongkong..... Nov. 23
Sailings from Vancouver
Zealandia, for Sydney..... Nov. 1
Monteagle, for Hongkong..... Nov. 15
Marama, for Sydney..... Nov. 29
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Antiochus, for Tacoma..... Nov. 1
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma..... Nov. 1
Empress of India, for Vancouver..... Nov. 4
Awa Maru, for Seattle..... Nov. 7
Teucer, for Tacoma..... Nov. 29
Sailings from Yokohama
Kamakura Maru, for Seattle..... Nov. 8
Antiochus, for Tacoma..... Nov. 11
Empress of India, for Vancouver..... Nov. 12
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma..... Nov. 15
Awa Maru, for Seattle..... Nov. 22
Sailings from Honolulu
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco..... Nov. 8
Sierra, for San Francisco..... Nov. 18
Korea, for San Francisco..... Nov. 18
Lurline, for San Francisco..... Nov. 21
Sailings from Sydney
Makura, for Vancouver..... Nov. 20
Teucer, for Tacoma..... Nov. 24
Sailings from Papeete
Mariposa, for San Francisco..... Nov. 2

*Carries U. S. mails.
FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 4
Mails close at: Supple. Boston P. O. Mail closes
Jamaica via Philadelphia and Port Antonio..... 1. 4 p. m.
Germany, letter mail only, two cents per ounce, via Bremen, Halle, Gr. Kurfurst..... Wed. 1. 9 p. m.-10 p. m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), via Havre..... Wed. 1. 9 p. m.-10 p. m.
Great Britain, Ireland and Africa, except specially addressed for their destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool..... Wed. 1. 9 p. m.-11 p. m.
Costa Rica, Port of Spain, Colon, Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg..... Fri. 3. 8 a. m.
Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg..... Fri. 3. 9 p. m.-10 p. m.
Germany, letter mail only, two cents per ounce, also specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg..... Fri. 3. 9 p. m.-10 p. m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax..... Sat. 1. 11 a. m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than the above. Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m., Nov. 12 and 19, and at 7 p. m., Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 6 and 13. Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1. Mails for Cuba, Haiti, and Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday, 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday. All steamers take mail for correspondence. Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one-half hour earlier than the closing time shown above. Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, 5 p. m.; Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Italy, 5 p. m.; Monday, Tuesday and Friday; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 5 p. m.; Wednesday, Nov. 8; Newfoundland, 5 p. m., Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MALES FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for: Conveyed by: Mails close at:
Guam and the Philippines..... A. U. S. Transp. Sd. Fran. Nov. 1-6 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea, and Japan..... Mongolia..... San Fran. Nov. 2-6 p. m.

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Sizes 2½ to 10 Years

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\$3.95, \$4.75, \$6.50 and \$7.50

TALBOT CO

395-403 WASHINGTON STREET

BOYLSTON STREET BUILDING SOLD



frame dwelling and 937 square feet of land at 518 East Eighth street, corner of Springer street, South Boston. Total assessment is \$1500 with \$500 of this on the lot. Charles W. Meier made the deed.

SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of October:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
No. transfers.....	2,210	1,923	1,956
No. mortgages.....	1,092	921	976
Am't. mortgages.....	\$5,151,526	\$3,575,391	\$3,811,529

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blue Hill ave., 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 250, 580A, ward 20; Brooker & Glaser, W. E. Clarke; brick tenements.
James st., 121, ward 23; Martha A. Krental, Eugene Schwender; wood dwelling.
Wyman st., 15, ward 23; Fred H. Trethe-way; wood dwelling.
Florida st., 126-128, ward 24; Joseph Kanefsky, M. M. Kalman; wood dwelling.
Rosenmont st., 30, ward 24; Ellen M. Hanlon, Reid McAlpine; wood dwelling.
No. Monroe ter., 8, ward 21; Theodore E. Clark, F. H. Gowing; wood dwelling.
Frankfort st., cor. Grove st., ward 2; R. C. Archibald; alter church.
Paris st., 7, ward 2; Salvatore Oliviero, alter mercantile.
Fulton st., 134-136, ward 6; P. R. Greene; alter mercantile.
Congress st., 20, ward 7; Oliver Ditson estate; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 2170, ward 17; Roxbury Theater Co., Inc.; Dykeman & Murray; alter moving pictures.
Brighton ave., 45, ward 4; A. Timmins; alter stable.
Main st., 58-58B, ward 5; J. P. O'Riordan, F. A. Norcross; brick P. O. sub-station.

SHIPPING NEWS

For the third consecutive day a large fleet of fishing vessels berthed at T wharf today, and from present appearances, the week's receipts will be at least close near to being a record. Today's arrivals and their fares were: Alice 28,300 pounds of groundfish, Adelaide 34,700, Mildred E. Robinson 81,500, Harriett 19,700, Elva L. Spruling 19,500, Rita A. Viator 32,400, Rose Standish 8000, Albert W. Black 16,100, Elizabeth W. Numan 25,500, Manomet 91,400, Washakie 33,500, W. M. Goodspeed 20,300, Klondike 2000, Matchless 36,700, Sadie M. Numan 36,500, Wodan 3500, Mina Swin 11,700, Lafayette 4500, Motor 6000, Eather Gray 2500, W. H. Ryder 6000, Flavius 7000, Ralph Russell 9000, Volant 10,000, Eva Avina 3200, Olivia Sears 5000, Gladys & Sabra 6000 and the Winifred too late to be reported.

Despite the abundance of fish on hand at T wharf today, dealers' prices remained high, steak cod selling per hundredweight for \$8.25, market cod \$4.25, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$2.25, medium hake \$2, and cusk \$2.25.

Besides the mackerel received at the T wharf market from other ports by rail, the schooner Metacomb brought in 800 large fresh mackerel today which sold to dealers for about 25 cents each. Reports from Newport and Provincetown state that considerable quantities of tinkers were taken yesterday.

Purchased by Leslie McG. Morison through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co.

DORCHESTER AND SOUTH BOSTON

Lillian B. Butler has taken title from Mary A. I. Coffey, transferring the estate at 11 Potosi street near Mt. Ida road, Dorchester, comprising a frame dwelling and 3927 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$7500, the land carrying \$1000.

Stanley W. Richardson and others have sold to George M. Dowse a parcel of vacant land fronting on Williams street, between Dorchester avenue and Aukland street, Dorchester, which aggregates 14,280 square feet and is taxed for \$3000.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Walter L. Tugas has placed a deed on record from Albert D. Howlett conveying an estate at 5 Kingsbury street, near Washington street, Roxbury, consisting of a three-story octagon frame dwelling and 2198 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$4900, and \$1100 of this is on the land. William G. Shillaber, trustee, has sold to Walter M. Kingman and others, trustees, a frame dwelling and frame stable on Bellevue, Oriole and Wren streets, West Roxbury. All is taxed on a valuation of \$14,500. There is 77,290 square feet of land that carries \$10,700 of this amount.

Laura Golman and another have sold to Ethel A. Borden and another, a frame residence property on Savin hill near

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WASHINGTON'S POPULATION DOUBLE

Cities of Great Northwestern State Also Show Phenomenal Growth—Forests and Fields, Farms and Fisheries Give Immense Yields

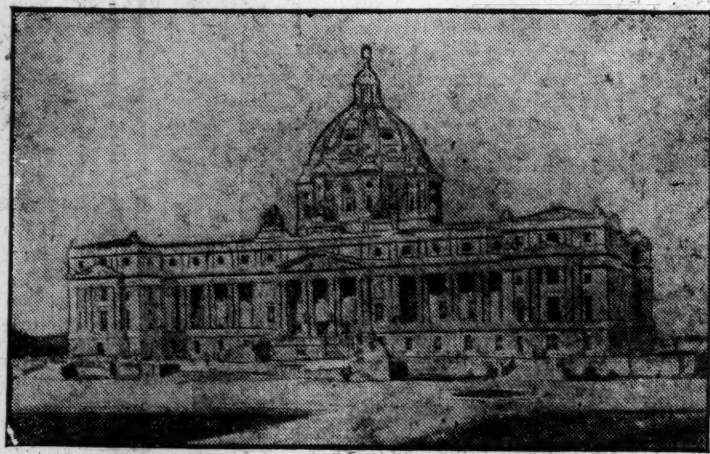
The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

THE name Columbia was proposed for the new territory set apart from Oregon in 1853, but a congressman objected, pointing out that there was likelihood of its confusion with the District of Columbia. Said he, "There has been but one Washington, and there is not likely to be another; let us have one state named after him; let the name be Washington." The patriotic idea was adopted. The arms of the state bear a portrait of George Washington. The state's motto is "Al ki," a Chinook phrase, meaning "By and by," or "Hereafter." It was adopted by the first Legislature as a presage of the greatness of the commonwealth. For many years the people west of the Cascade mountains were known as "Clam-eaters," and those on the east as "Bunch-grassers." The state flower is the rhododendron.

Names Honor Discoverers

The geographical nomenclature of Washington throws light upon the history of its discovery. Along the sea-coast are found names that perpetuate the memory of the earliest Spanish voyages to the Pacific northwest, such as the strait of Juan de Fuca and San Juan islands. The greater number of names, as Vancouver island, Puget sound, Mt. Rainier, etc., commemorate the more complete work of the English navigator, George Vancouver. Grays harbor and Columbia river are named after Capt. Robert Gray and his vessel, the Columbia; he discovered both in 1792 while on the first voyage of exploration in the Pacific northwest by and for Americans. These discoveries gave the United States a claim to at least a large part of the territory now embraced in the state of Washington, but title was not made perfect until 1803, when the government purchased from Napoleon I. the Louisiana territory, which cleared away the

ERECTING NEW CAPITOL AT OLYMPIA



Drawing of State House whose building was authorized at the 1909 session of the Legislature

last controversy except trifling differences with Great Britain as to boundaries between the United States and British America. The famous Lewis and Clarke overland expedition made valuable discoveries in 1803-05. The Hudson Bay Company long operated in this region and remains of its forts and buildings still exist. The American Fur Company, John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company and other enterprises sought this field in the early part of the nineteenth century. Washington was admitted to the Union as a state Nov. 11, 1889.

Great Forests, Good Soils

From British Columbia on the north to the majestic Columbia river on the south and from the Cascade mountains westward to the ocean a vast forest of magnificent timber stretches over mountain and hill and valley, covering the whole landscape of western Washington in a mantle of living green. The majestic fir trees, which, as small evergreens, adorn the lawns of other climes, here stretch their ancient heads 300 feet heavenward and give the logger a chance to stand on his springboard, and, leaving a 15-foot stump, cut off a log 100 feet in length and seven feet in diameter free from limbs and knots. Side by side with these giants of fir are other giants of cedar, hemlock and spruce crowded in groups, sometimes all alike and some-

times promiscuously mingled, which offer to the logger often 50,000 feet of lumber from an acre of ground, according to the state bureau of statistics. The eastern slope of the Cascade mountains down toward the lands of the valleys is also well covered with timber. Estimates show still standing enough timber in the whole state to make 200,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

Washington has a diversity of soils, all admirably adapted to agriculture. The central plateau of eastern Washington, made up of level stretches and undulating hills, is covered with a soil composed of volcanic ash and the disintegration of basaltic rocks, which, together with some humus from decayed vegetation, has made a field of surpassing fertility for the production of the cereals, with scant water supply; but under the magic touch of irrigation it doubles its output and makes of it not only a grain field but an orchard and garden as well.

Industries of Importance

The forests of western Washington inevitably lead to the lumber industry and the fertile soil of eastern Washington points as unerringly to agriculture. These are the two great industries of the state. The lumberman and the farmer are sawmills enough in operation to cut up all the standing timber of the state within 50 years. They employ probably 100,000 men.

The mining of coal for foreign and domestic purposes is another important industry of Washington. The annual output is about 3,000,000 tons. Nearly 40 corporations and individuals are engaged in coal mining. The coals thus far commercially mined are chiefly lignite and bituminous.

Washington has within its borders a great mineralized territory not yet thoroughly prospected and very little developed. At Tacoma is located one of the largest smelting and refining plants in the nation, which draws its ores from all parts of the world.

The business of catching, preserving and selling fish gives employment to more than 10,000 men in Washington and adds \$4,000,000 annually to its wealth. The fish include salmon, which is the chief commercial species, cod in many varieties, halibut, salmon trout, perch, sole, flounders, smelt, herring, sardines, oysters, clams, crabs and shrimp from its salt waters and sturgeon, trout, perch, black bass, white fish and many others from the fresh water.

Formerly a predominating feature of the state was its big herds feeding gratuitously on government lands. This condition still exists to an extent, the forests being utilized under regulations by the government, but the herds are limited. Individual farms and small herds are now the order of the day, and, incidentally, better breeds are developing. There is abundant room for stock-raising in the state. Conditions are admirable; grass is abundant for pasturage; hay is a prolific crop, the climate is mild and the markets are at the door and always hungry. The opportunity for profitable dairying is excellent.

Commerce Growing

Commerce and transportation have found on Puget sound an ideal trying place. This great body of water embraces, with its bays and inlets, an area of about 2,000 square miles, including what is acknowledged to be one of the finest series of harbors on the globe. Here the ships of the ocean reach immense placid waters, not duplicated on either side of the continent, and for this reason the railroads have come from the interior to meet them. From foreign ports ocean carriers are bringing passengers and merchandise, and the railroads are bringing across the continent like loads, which are here exchanged. This commerce, however, is in its infancy. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways have fattened on it for years. Rivals are now racing for the great long-haul prizes, and the contest is giving the state a complete sys-

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

HEADLINERS

The theatrical manager's box receipts Were growing big and fat. And in his glee he said, said he: "I can thank my 'stars' for that."

PERHAPS, after all, the "spring poet" is not so much of an established institution as a public, quite willing to cajole and to criticize him, would have us believe. In a letter to Mr. Thomson, August, 1792, Robert Burns says: "Autumn is my propitious season. I make more verses in it than all the year else." There is a poet whose verses contain a higher degree of sentiment and romance than do the lines of most any other writer of his class, and yet he pours forth his heart not in the spring, when the flowers are blossoming and the birds are mating, but in the autumn when the leaves are falling and the skies are changing from blue to gray.

Is Tenyson right in saying, "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"? Since James Thomson wrote: "Come, gentle spring! ethereal mists, come," and Heber praised the season "When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," how many poets have sought to pour forth an adequate welcome to the season of blossoms.

Yet it is not to a flower of spring that the poets have sung the most and the sweetest songs that have been addressed to the floral favorites of field and garden. It is the queen of the summer flowers, the rose, for which the finest rondeaus and sonnets and ballads have been composed. It is generally admitted that no spring flower has ever been so touchingly ephemerized in verse as has the joy of the later months in Moore's words: "Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming alone."

It is quite possible that the verdant fields of spring are mentioned in the lines of the poets no oftener than are the autumn landscapes. Perhaps the number of persons who ask, in the words of Lowell: "And what is so rare as a day in June?" is no greater than the number of those who say, in the words of Bryant, that "The melancholy days are come." If the springtime is full of poetic inspiration because of its birds and flowers, the autumn is no doubt as much so on account of its harvest, its corn huskings and its glad Thanksgiving season.

Then, again, may it not be the winter itself that calls forth the best lines from the pens of the poets? Has Emerson written anything better than his "Snow-Storm"? Whittier's masterpiece, "Snow-Bound," written in the winter, too, for the inspiration of the winter poet are the jolly holidays.

So it is obvious that the "spring poet" has nothing approaching a monopoly on the year's output of versified sentiment. Perhaps it is the peculiar quality of his verse that has served to emphasize his presence. Or it may be that the public is more susceptible to the influence of poetry in the springtime than at any other season. At any rate, the poet is an all-the-year-round worker and the people are glad of it.

ILLEGIBLE

"Speech was given to man to hide his thoughts," 'Tis said, but we regret That there are styles of penmanship That hide them deeper yet.

tem of transportation in all parts and for all its multitudinous productions. Of almost equal importance is a great fleet of local steamers which ply its inland waters.

The main rivers of the Puget sound basin are the Skagit, Snohomish, Puyallup, Nisqually, White and Duvallish. The state has numerous other rivers and they afford almost unlimited possibilities in the way of water power.

Lands Open to Buyers

Lands still in possession of the state include nearly 3,000,000 acres, a large portion of which is heavily timbered. These lands may be obtained through the state land commissioner by purchase outright on easy terms, or may be leased for a term of five or 10 years at a low rental, the lessee receiving virtually a first right to purchase.

The lands of Washington include those suitable for the successful raising of the more tender, as well as the harder products. Every grain, other than corn, yields splendid results, while the truck gardener, small fruit grower, dairyman, stock raiser, and, in fact, every man who aims to secure a living and a competence from some kind of farm industry will find, if he looks for it, a spot within the confines of this state that will meet his most exacting requirements.

An item published recently in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer noted an order from an Australian and New Zealand firm for 58 carloads of Washington apples, the largest of its kind ever placed with a Seattle firm. The order, which aggregated 28,200 boxes, is significant in that the Washington fruit will be shipped all over the south seas, some of the apples going even to Africa.

Upon admission of Washington to statehood a land endowment was granted to the state by the federal government for common school purposes which in round numbers totals 2,500,000 acres. This land is offered for sale or lease by the state, and the proceeds constitute a permanent and irrevocable fund to be invested for educational purposes. The state university has also an endowment of 100,000 acres; agricultural college, 90,000 acres; scientific school, 100,000 acres, and state normal schools, 100,000 acres. As yet only a small portion of these lands has been disposed of.

Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles. The population of the state, according to the latest census, is 1,141,900, which is a gain of over 100

HARMONY

He's a husband worth while; she a prize of a wife. With their hearts quite in tune, and all that. Are the ones with the wisdom to make all of life To be "one grand, sweet song" in a flat.

ANY one who has ever had the privilege of watching the hands of a sculptor molding from the soft and pliant clay the lineaments of a human face is aware of the great changes of expression that are produced by the slightest alterations in the length or depth or direction of the lines that distinguish and emphasize the features. It seems such an easy matter for the sculptor to "make a face" of any type his fancy may dictate. Just the slightest turning up or down of the lines at the corners of the mouth; just a slight lifting or lowering of the eyebrows and there is produced an entirely different looking face. Perhaps it has occurred to some persons, as they have watched the sculptor at his work, that it would be a fine privilege if every individual had the means of giving himself or herself just the features that might be most desired. Then each of us could stand before his mirror every morning before going out to greet the rest of the world and put on the sort of face that he thought would be best for him to wear during the day. Naturally it would follow that no one who cared to be honest with his fellowmen would seek to wear a false face—one that would not set forth the character of the heart within. To do that would be to go about wearing a mask or disguise.

As a matter of fact, this great privilege of making up one's face has been granted in a very large degree to every person. The human face is composed of material more pliable and responsive expressive than is the clay employed by the sculptor. It does not even require the laying on of hands to make it assume any expression that may be desired. It can be molded without tools or formulas. While the sculptor can produce the expression he desires on the face he is fashioning of clay, only after long years of study has given him expert proficiency, it is vouchsafed each of us to fashion his face as he would have it just by thinking it so. Could anything be easier or more to our wishes?

Says Charles Kingsley: "The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came." The face a man wears is of concern not only to himself; it is of even more importance to the many others who must look upon it. Can a man who has the choice of the sort of face he will wear for the day deliberately go about it to put on a set of features that are intended to distress and discourage all whom he may meet? It is a matter of choice with each of us whether the corners of the mouth turn up or turn down. Each of us has a self-molding face and the sculptor is the thought within. Shall we not instruct it to produce something agreeable to look upon?

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. R. L. Carmichael, Q. M., assumes duties of purchasing commissary at New Orleans during the absence of Capt. F. H. Lawton, commissary, on a trip to Isthmus of Panama on business pertaining to purchasing department isthmian canal commission.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kean, medical corps, to Havana, Cuba, to represent medical department at annual meeting of American Public Health Association, Dec. 4 to 9.

Capt. H. F. Pipes, medical corps, relieved from further duty at army medical school, Washington.

Capt. W. R. Grove, commissary, relieved from duty at military academy, West Point, Dec. 10, thence to Kansas City, Mo., and assume duties of purchasing commissary, relieving Capt. W. H. Point, commissary.

Capt. J. F. Gohn, Q. M., will make not to exceed two visits if necessary to the tannery of N. B. Allen's Sons Co., Kenosha, Wis., to report upon general character of material.

Maj. H. J. Gallagher, commissary, will make such visits as may be necessary not to exceed four per month to Everett, Wash., to inspect subsistence supplies.

Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wetherspoon, relieved as member of general staff corps.

Navy Orders

Commander D. W. Blamer, to duty the Wisconsin as executive officer.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. N. Freeman, detached duty navy department, Washington, D. C., and granted leave two months.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. B. Woodworth, detached duty the Ohio, to duty in charge wireless station, Arlington, Va.

Ensign R. E. Rodgers, detached duty the Flusser, to duty the Smith.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. G. Mackenzie, detached duty naval hospital, New York, and granted leave six months.

Paymaster's Clerk R. A. Ashton, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy.

duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Buffalo at San Diego, Chester at Malta, Paducah at Guantanamo, Mayflower at North river, Utah, Culgoa, Solace Florida, Bailey, Mayrant, Potomac, Cyclops, Sterling, North Carolina, Reid, Lamson, Flusser, Preston, Smith, MacDonough, Celtic, Uncas, Octopus, at New York city.

Sailed—Barry, from Siakwan for Hankow; Eagle, from Guantanamo for Escondido bay, Cuba; Nanshan, from Shanghai for Manila.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—Lieut. E. B. Woodworth transferred from the Ohio to take charge of the navy wireless station at Arlington, Va., will take charge of the work now in progress on the steel wireless towers, which will form the hub of the navy's wireless system. On the completion of the work he will remain at the station. This is the first instance where an officer of the navy has been ordered to a wireless station. None of the three towers will be in general use until July 1 of next year. One of the steel towers is to be 600 feet high, and the other two 450 feet each. They are now being assembled. There will be also two station buildings.

JUDGE WRITES 15-WORD WILL.
NEW YORK—George Bethune Adams, formerly a United States judge for the southern district of New York, wrote his will in 15 words. It follows: "I give and bequeath all my estate to my wife and appoint her my executrix." Judge Adams left an estate of less than \$10,000.

PRESIDENT CACERES TO RETIRE.
PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo—President Caceres announced Tuesday that he would complete his presidential term and then retire to private life, hoping thus to establish a patriotic precedent.

EDUCATIONAL

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.
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PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.
An educational institution for boys and girls. Corps of efficient teachers, new dormitories, kindergarten, primary, grammar grades and a six-year high school course. Charge for boarding pupils, \$500 and \$550. Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.



Nautical Training School

The autumn examination of applicants for entrance to the Massachusetts Nautical Training School will be held on board the Training ship Ranger, North End Park, Boston, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1911, at 10 a. m. Application papers and other information can be obtained by addressing Commissioners, Nautical Training School, Room 110, State House, Boston.

For Western Girls—Eastern Educational Advantages in their own bright climate.
For Eastern Girls—Equal Educational Advantages in a better climate.
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Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

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ALL THINGS Considered

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ALL THINGS Considered

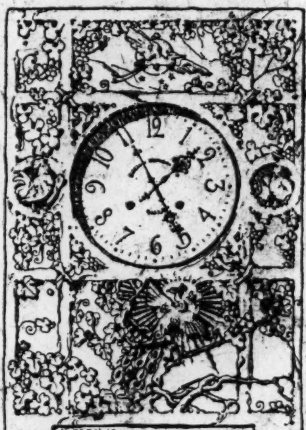
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many of them only slightly used, at very low rates, especially by the year. Why not rent a Vose, with the understanding that if you desire to keep it we are to allow you all the rental paid the first year toward the purchase price? Time payments for the balance can also be arranged to your satisfaction.

Free carriage one way anywhere in Greater Boston. We also keep our renting pianos in good condition free of charge.

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160 Boylston Street BOSTON

COMFORT IN THE GUEST'S ROOM

Various ways in which one may add to it

WHAT is felt very strongly when visiting, despite the obligations of sharing the salt of one's friends, is their efforts for one's comfort. Comfort is so seldom a matter of the rent-roll. In what we would call "the best houses" the petty sores of the visitors' rooms are often neglected and the visitors themselves may be reduced to makeshifts of comfort, which they certainly would not put up with at home, says the Chicago Interior Ocean.

In the matter of beds alone a good deal of reform is sometimes needed. Mattresses in visitors' rooms, which have never been sampled by any member of the family, are probably seldom repicked from year's end to year's end. Few people, too, think of the simple means of satisfying two tastes by providing a hard pillow and a smaller one of very soft down. In the North, where the nights seem just a little too bracing at first to a sun-baked southerner, it is not every hostess who remembers to see that an extra blanket is deposited in one of the drawers of the wardrobe.

Sofa cushions are sometimes marvels of straw-like hardness, and bedroom sofas might well be provided with a small siderdown for the feet. Footstools, which are such a relief when resting in that perfect hour of freedom in front of the bedroom fire before dressing for dinner, are often forgotten.

Where a thoughtful housekeeper can raise comfort to the highest pitch is in the small details of furnishing. Some people are kind enough to place a tin of biscuits in every visitor's room. If it is kept filled, this is a grateful touch. It may appear churlish to cavil at the neat little arrangement of early tea, with its china tray and teapot, which are part of the mechanism of the day. In itself it is such an improvement on the old-fashioned uncovered cup and saucer, which generally overflowed into the saucer and over the bread and butter, and was as often as not stone cold before it had been carried up the back stairs through many corridors.

A poor substitute for bread and but-

ter with early tea is the water biscuit which one finds in some houses, and which is so particularly dry and crumbly in bed. Where breakfast is not until 9:30 or 10 o'clock, one cannot help wishing that the housemaid were sometimes a little more liberal with her wafers of bread and butter, and knew better, too, than to provide cream instead of milk.

In a few houses the excellent rule is made of bringing up the morning's post with the early tea.

One of the greatest conveniences which a hostess can devise is a clearly written card on the bedroom writing table, detailing the hours of meals, the times of incoming and outgoing posts, and principal trains.

Writing tables require the constant overhauling between two visitors. Post cards, unstamped, represent a great convenience.

VELVET IN FAVOR

This will be an excellent velvet season, says the Dry Goods Economist. The best-selling numbers have about a 28-inch coat cut with odd seams, usually defining the waistline. Some have large revers and collars, while others seem to favor the smaller collar and revers. The single revers is also well liked and coat fastening over on the shoulder are meeting with great favor. A few vest effects have recently been brought out by high-class houses and are considered very smart.

GABLE HAT

One of the new millinery shapes is called "the gable," because it is shaped just like a gable house, says the Chicago Tribune. Its two sides slant down sharply from the top of the head to below the ears, and the trimming is usually a daring and defiant bow perched on one side.

DEMI-FLOUNCINGS

The demi-flouncings in shadow lace and Chantilly are being much used for flounced skirts and fichu garnitures on evening and fancy dinner gowns. Gowns of this character, having just been launched this fall will come into stronger favor for the spring. Another mode which will bring out the lighter laces is the vogue for sleeve ruffles. Edges of different widths will be used on long or short sleeves. Unusually handsome evening or dinner gowns are making use of the wider edges arranged as regular drapes for the lower edge of the short sleeves.

HAND TUCKING

A simple way of making hand tucks in baby clothes and other fine work is to use the tucker on a machine which is not threaded. Attach the tucker set for regular tucking. The needle leaves perforations, which can be followed in running in the tucks by hand, and the space is made by the marker. Hand tucks made in this way are just as true and as evenly spaced as the machine tucks. This requires very little more work than if done entirely by machine.—Chicago Tribune.

FRESH VEGETABLES

To keep vegetables fresh through the winter, pack them in sand or dirt when putting them into the cellar. We cooked beets April 14 that were packed this way and they were as firm as one could wish, says a contributor in McCall's Magazine. This works equally well with carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc., and prevents that shriveled appearance which they so often present late in the spring.

DAINTY MULES

Such dainty mules for bedroom use can be made from ribbon gathered on to the toe of a satin sole, says the Hartford Courant. A few tiny rosebuds should adorn it, and a narrow piece of ribbon tacked in the center and fastened to the heel, to tie the slipper at the ankle, completes the whole.

IT FLAVORS TEA

A loaf of cube sugar rubbed over the surface of an orange will retain the orange flavor by absorbing the oil. Sugar thus prepared and used in tea imparts to the latter a most delicious flavor suggesting orange pekoe.—Woman's Home Companion.

TOUCH OF COLOR

Thin colored silk handkerchiefs with hemstitched borders are very smart worn in the breast pocket of one's tailored suits, says the New Haven Register. Many of these pockets, by the way, are sewn in lengthwise on a seam instead of crosswise between seams.

LATEST LINKS

The latest cuff links from Paris are short bars of platinum with tiny pearls in each end, says an exchange. This is a model from which a variety of different combinations can be made. They are considered distinctly smart.

FASHIONS AND

PAPER SHOWER GIVEN A BRIDE HANDSOME GOWN OF SILK SERGE

Novelties included among the gifts

With new tunic and fringe trimmed

TO those who are seeking a new and clever way of entertaining for the bride-elect, I would propose a "paper shower" like that I recently gave for one of my friends, says a contributor to McCall's Magazine.

My invitations were little, hand-painted paper bridges, just the right size to fit in small envelopes; the invitation was written upon the "paper bridge" veil.

As soon as these were issued I commenced to plan for my house decorations. It was in the fall, so I decided upon chrysanthemums for my flowers; I bought a few already made from crepe paper, and these I copied in all shades of yellow from a deep reddish brown to a pale cream; I also obtained a book, from the shop at which I bought the crepe paper, which gave me full instructions on how to make all kinds of paper flowers. I bought some paper foliage to make the effect more realistic, and I put this and the flowers in different shaped bowls and vases, covering the latter with crepe paper, and set them in every available place.

As my "shower" was a luncheon, as soon as the guests arrived they were ushered into the dining room and seated at a large, round table. The tablecloth I made by sewing together paper napkins covered with hearts and cupids, using napkins of the same design instead of the conventional linen ones. Hanging

from the chandelier was a large wedding bell—made of white crepe paper. The place cards were heart shaped and contained different toasts to the bride upon the backs of them. Individual candlesticks were used, with chrysanthemum shades of the palest cream color. As much of the menu as possible I served on fast-color paper plates—the plates being decorated with chrysanthemums; and the ices I served in heart-shaped paper cups.

After luncheon I invited my guests into the library, and many were the exclamations over the booth which stood in the center of the room, made of white crepe paper and covered with festoons of red hearts. The bride-to-be was asked to enter the booth and open the mysterious packages, which made a gay showing, tied with various shades and widths of ribbon. On opening these she found among other things two luncheon sets, including fast-color plates, ice cups, doilies, lunch cloth and napkins, numerous odd and pretty shades for candles and electric lights, dinner favors, hand-painted place cards, several side screens, three rolls of fancy crepe paper with directions for making festoons and picture frames, a passe-partout outfit, several outfits for making different kinds of flowers, two guest books, an engagement book and one book for her wedding gifts.

These gifts were all inexpensive and yet, being so original, were a surprise and pleasure to her.



SILK serge is one of the newest, some of the smartest material of the season. It makes beautiful gowns, is durable. This gown includes the new tunics. It is trimmed with fringe and with satin, consequently shows all the latest features.

The blouse gives the peasant effect, is made with separate sleeves tacked to the armholes, the edges which are piped.

The skirt is made with a five foundation, to which a slightly flounce is attached and over a two-piece tunic is arranged. The lapped effect is essentially new and is fashionable.

The trimming on the skirt is continuous idea yet in reality it is separate and closed at the back tunic being lapped and hooked place. The high waist line is fashionable and whenever it is becoming it is commended, but every one should choose the finish that best adapted to her own. This skirt can be cut off to the waist line, and finished with a blouse is quite as attractive as the one that line as it is made the manner illustrated.

A great many different materials are found available. The silk is very handsome, but wool serge practical gowns and is made in light weight as to be desirable door wear. Voile is much liked, in weaves are greatly in vogue. Fietta cloth is smart and each of these can be trimmed with velvet or with fancy material exceedingly good results.

For the medium size the blouse require 3½ yards of material 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with of satin and one yard of all-over 18 inches wide; for the skirt needed seven yards 27, 5½ yard 44 with 2½ yards 27 or 1½ yard 44 wide for foundation. The tunic will be needed 2½ yard wider and to trim the blouse two of narrower fringe.

A pattern of the blouse, No. 7034, sizes 22 to 30 waist, had at any May Manton agency be sent by mail. Address 13 Twenty-third street, New York, some Temple, Chicago.

DELICIOUS SALAD DRESSINGS

Compounds calling for use of citrus fruits

BELOW are given recipes for a number of excellent Florida citrus-fruit salad dressings:

1. Use equal measure of Florida grapefruit juice and Florida orange-blossom honey. Season with salt and paprika.
2. Blend equal measure of Florida grapefruit juice and thick sweet or sour cream; season with salt and white pepper. Serve immediately.
3. "French" dressing: Mix one-half teaspoonful of salt and white pepper with one tablespoonful of Florida grapefruit juice; add, a few drops at a time, three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and a pinch of paprika.
4. Stir into one-half pint of sour cream two tablespoonfuls of butter (softened); add drop by drop the juice of one fourth of a Florida grapefruit, then stir in the whipped whites of two eggs or one-half pint of whipped cream, salt and paprika to taste.
5. To ordinary (prepared) mayonnaise add equal measure of whipped cream and a tablespoonful of Florida grapefruit juice.
6. (Cooked) Mix the yolks of two raw eggs with two tablespoonfuls of butter; add a pinch of paprika and a saltspoonful of salt; heat in a double boiler, stirring till it thickens; add one more tablespoonful of butter; let cool; stir in two tablespoonfuls of Florida grapefruit juice and three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream.
7. Mix one teaspoonful each of salt and mustard flour; one and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar; and a tablespoonful of flour; then a teaspoonful of butter, the yolk of one egg (uncooked); three fourths teaspoonful of Florida grapefruit juice. Cook in double boiler till thick; let cool and add to the white of the egg beaten stiff or one fourth pint of cream whipped stiff. Season with paprika.

With any of these add enough grated Florida orange peel to flavor, or instead of "plain" sugar add the zest of one of the Florida citrus fruits.

LAP ROBE WEIGHTS

Round brass disks about three inches in diameter with the owner's monogram engraved on them are something rather new for automobilists, according to the New York Press. Four of these weights should be attached, one in each corner, to the lap robe. This prevents any chance of the wind getting under and puffing up the robe.

WELL SET OFF

The large revers of brocade or flowered satin that so frequently ornament smart coats of the autumn, says an exchange, are finished with a bordering band of black velvet, satin or fur, which sets off remarkably the richness of the light-colored brocade.

FUR MOTOR CAP

A little motor cap of fur, which closely over the head, trimmed with metal or wool rosette and fastened by the chin by an inch-wide band of the fur coming from the back—fetching.—Hartford Courant.

GROCERY



Florida—the Native Home of Oranges and Grapefruit

Nature knows all about raising perfect fruit. Hence, fruit grown on its native heath is juicier and more highly flavored, and better than that grown anywhere else. There nature fitted the soil and climate for producing the most perfect citrus fruit—and then she made the fruit and turned it loose. There, from the first faint hint of the odorless blossom until the fruit is matured in all of its glory, she watches over it and fans goodness and comfort into it as she pumps the sugary juice of sunshine into its golden sides. It is a labor of love on the part of nature, molding the breath of sea-laden winds and shower and sunshine into a food for the sons of men. Nowhere else in all the world is it possible to produce such juice or flavor in fruits that tickle the palate and strengthen the body.

Florida is right at your door. Her products do not have to cross a continent to reach you. You can get them fresh from the bough where they hung and ripened, almost before the dew has dried from the rind. It is easy to prove the superiority of Florida oranges and grapefruit, if you can depend upon your sight and taste. Squeeze the juice from a Florida orange or grapefruit into a glass. Then, squeeze the juice of an orange or grapefruit from some other section into another glass. Look at the difference in Bulk. Taste the juice. Then you will understand the value of Florida fruits. The brand—

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

stamped in red on the side of each box—is a guarantee to the consumer that the contents have been carefully picked, thoroughly inspected and properly packed. All fruit shipped by the Exchange is ripened upon the tree—no chemical treatment nor forced "curing" is permitted. The trade mark, "Florida Citrus Exchange," is your guarantee that you are getting the best fruit grown in the state that produces the best fruit. Unscrupulous shippers, eager to get their fruit upon the market, do not wait for it to mature upon the tree. They pick it green and force the color into it and sell it to people who are not fruit-wise. Wait until you can get a box of oranges or grapefruit bearing the brand of the Florida Citrus Exchange, and then you will know that you are not buying unripe, immature fruit—and that you will have the best of Florida's product.

THE EXCHANGE is composed of the most progressive growers of the state. It was organized for the protection of the consumer, and sees to it that no unripe, immature, inferior fruit is shipped out of the state by the growers who belong to it.

A box of oranges or grapefruit will keep until any family can consume it. When you buy your oranges or grapefruit by the box—in an unbroken package, bearing the brand of the Florida Citrus Exchange—you can be certain the fruit is fresh. Every box with the Florida Citrus Exchange mark contains a booklet of recipes for the household uses of citrus fruits, and coupon good for half the regular retail price of grapefruit knives, orange spoons and other silverware, cut-glass, orange and grapefruit juice sets, etc. Copy of booklet without the coupon for four cents in stamps. Address, FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE, Tampa, Florida.

THE HOUSEHOLD

CARE TAKEN IN A BIG LAUNDRY PAPER BAG COOKERY IN DUBLIN

Machines and system work wonders

M. Soyer explains his method at food fair

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—The practical application of the art of cooking in paper bags has been the principal attraction for the housewife at the food and cookery show lately held under the auspices of the Hotel and Tourist Association of Ireland. Mr. Soyer's explanations have been followed with great interest by a large audience. Mr. Soyer tells how his first attempts at this kind of cookery were baffled by the quality of the paper, which would persist in adding its own taste to every one of his dishes, but now the paper manufacturers are able to provide him with bags which do not spoil the flavor of their contents.

Every day at the exhibition he has shown how to cook a varied menu of

meats, fish and sweets, roast, baked and boiled, pastry and even porridge, and when the dishes were ready and no saucepans or stewpans were left for the kitchen-maid to wash up, the economy of time and labor in paper bag cookery was to be seen.

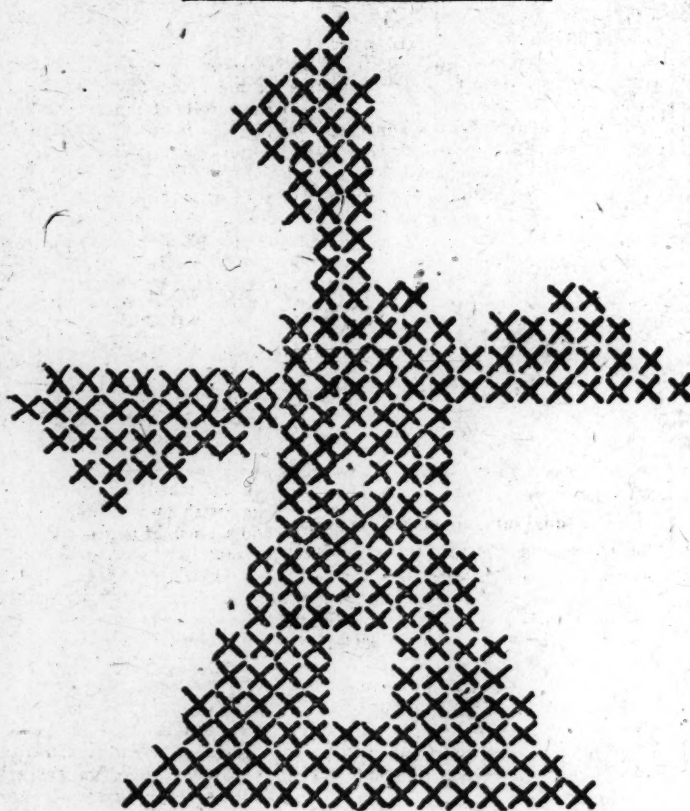
Various household things were also on view, such as ingenious tools for the kitchen and new preparations for cleaning and polishing, and many varieties of sauces, flavorings and foods for the enterprising housekeeper.

TOAST IN STRIPS

When preparing toast cut it in narrow strips—it is much more tempting that way, and almost no crumbs are made.—Hartford Courant.

WINDMILL IN CROSS STITCH

Simple design for a towel



A TOWEL done in cross stitch is always appreciated as a gift. This little windmill is an effective design and is very quickly worked. It will look best done in delft blue shades of mercerized cotton No. 14. All the stitches which slant in one direction should be worked first and then crossed by those which slant in the opposite direction.

Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

"Collect the Dust—Don't Spread It"

Sweeping with brooms—even with "parlor Sweepers"—merely churns the finer dust into the air of the building. Later the dust settles and covers every exposed surface. Then it is "dusted" off. This process is repeated daily. Little of the dust and dirt is expelled—the heavier particles are swept down into the carpets and rugs, until these are filled, when they are tipped up and carried out to be emptied—unmercifully and destructively beaten.

This is one reason why carpets and rugs wear out before their time. Another reason is that the fine sand and grit tracked over them has the effect of shearing off the nap and finally leaving only the warp showing threadbare.

Brooms or carpet sweepers can never eradicate this grit. **RICHMOND** vacuum cleaning is the only way. With this method, highly polished metal tools are moved over the surface to be cleaned, and every grain, part or particle of dust, dirt, sand, moths, larvae, etc., are instantly drawn away by suction to an air tight receptacle, leaving nothing to play havoc with the floor coverings. It raises the nap of the carpets and rugs instead of crushing it down, as does the broom or carpet sweeper, keeping these furnishings fresh, bright and attractive at all times.

With **RICHMOND** vacuum cleaning installed the only wear and tear on Rugs and Carpets is the wear and tear of use; this kind of wear and tear most fabrics are built to stand. This is why the **RICHMOND** Equipment doubles and trebles the life of floor coverings.

Not a particle of dust is raised by the **RICHMOND** method of cleaning, which means less cleaning of furniture, hangings, walls and ceilings, less scrubbing of woodwork and washing of transoms, vastly better work, with less labor and brighter and more sanitary rooms.

"RICHMOND" VACUUM CLEANING

RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning can be installed in any building, large or small, old or new, town or country. Wherever installed it will pay for itself in from eight to thirty months.

RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning embraces every provedly successful type of apparatus. It includes Hand Power Cleaners for \$29.00; Ten Pound Portable Electric Cleaners for \$73.00; and Stationary Plants which can be installed complete for \$275.00 and upward—all on our "Easy Payment Plan"; or a liberal discount will be allowed for cash.

Send for booklet entitled "How **RICHMOND** Vacuum Cleaning Saves Money"; also Reference Book giving names of 1800 prominent installations all over the world.

Our "Special Agency Plan" enables live, energetic young men to become the **RICHMOND** Vacuum Cleaning Representatives of their respective communities. Our "Special Correspondence Course in Salesmanship," together with direct instructions from our trained representatives, insured success. Write for particulars. Local agents wanted everywhere.

THE McCRUM-HOWELL CO.
Largest Makers of Vacuum Cleaning Systems in the World.

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Branches or agencies in other principal cities.

The **RICHMOND** Portable Suction Cleaner shown in the illustration weighs but ten pounds instead of sixty. All that any portable cleaner can do, this one does. It is simple in construction. There is nothing to wear out. There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to jiggle loose. To operate, simply attach to any electric lamp socket. Costs only 10¢ per hour to operate.



(Courtesy of Lewando's Laundry Department)

View in a section of a big laundry where the sorting and marking of pieces of soiled linen are done

THE business of laundering has grown to enormous proportions, including most of the work of whole cities, from the debutante's frock to the kitchen towels. The home laundry is being superseded, to the relief of the entire household. Washday was ever an uncomfortable affair, with scraps for lunch and an easy dinner, and the house upset that Martha might help in the basement. To throw the whole thing into a big white bag and pass it out of the back door on Monday morning and receive it back again fresh and crisp a few days later, has increased the comfort of the entire household.

A big laundry in full operation is a sight to see. It is systematized in detail, and so carefully conducted that articles are often more tenderly handled than they would be at home. This may not apply to all laundries, but the fact remains that there are such laundries, and they point the way for the others. No expense is spared to get the latest and best appliances, and chemical knowledge, as well as experience, is brought to bear upon the accomplishments of results.

The linen that is left at the branch offices about town and collected by the rivers is brought to the establishment and assembled in a certain room. There it is opened and marked. The marking that used to disfigure one's lingerie is a thing of the past in the up-to-date laundry, just as are the chemicals that fade and the machines that tear. The progressive laundry puts no mark at all upon women's handkerchiefs. Instead, it marks a tag which is stitched upon the edge of the square of linen and can be easily removed. Tablecloths and napkins are marked in this same way. Men's handkerchiefs are marked neatly in one corner. Other things are marked in some suitable place, the idea being all through to do things in the way the customer would like to have them done.

This marking is an interesting operation, done on little machines. It records the driver, and the route, and often the date, as well as the identity of the owner. These are kept on record by means of card catalogs and can be easily referred to should any question arise.

Women's handkerchiefs and all fine things are done up in mesh bags to keep them from tearing and when things are sorted and ready they are taken into a large room filled with all kinds of machines for laundering. Men's cuffs and some other garments, as well as bed comforters, have to be scrubbed with a brush. Others are rubbed on a board in the old-fashioned way. Men are always the "washerwomen" in these modern laundries. Most of the things are put at once into the machines where they are twisted and swirled. The water is changed, and they are subjected to more twisting and swirling before they are put into other machines which extract all the water, rinse and blue and rinse them again. More rinsing is done at such a place as this than at home. Then the clothes are dried and starched and sent up stairs, where they go through different processes.

Some persons wish all their ironing done by hand, and others a part of it. All this is carefully noted and carried through. A large, light, airy room has long boards along the side, each with its life gas stove and two irons, some with women picking out the embroidery and laces of women's wear, and some with men, polishing shirts and making linen suits worn by men and women look like new. Stockings, women's handkerchiefs, muslin underwear and dresses are always ironed by hand. An immense table in the middle of the room is for fine tablecloths which are ironed smooth with a big affair which looks more like the foot of an elephant than an iron. It is heated with gas-vapor and does its work to perfection.

which rolls them out smoothly, and then are put into another which presses them stiff and dry. It is to be noted in machine work that the ironing is done by pressure and not by rubbing. Next they are put through another machine which dampens them along the neck-band so that they can easily be turned. Another turns and shapes them.

Cuffs are shaped in the machine which smooths them. Shirts would do as well by machinery as by hand were it not for the different cuts they are given, some low in the neck, some high, or otherwise different to suit the taste of the wearer, and necessitating that these lines be observed, whereas by machinery all must be blocked after one shape.

When all is finished—and by that same inexplicable system it is known just when every article in a given consignment is ready—the pieces are assembled, packed and sent off to the branch offices in town, or in other cities, there to be turned over to the drivers and by them delivered fresh and speckless, ready to be laid away in lavender-scented drawers, or to be put into immediate use, giving joy both to the ones who wear them and those who look upon them, by their faultless work.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED FRESH SPARERIES
SEW two pieces of fresh ribs together to form a pouch. Stuff with quartered apples or regular dressing, sew entirely shut and bake an hour, basting frequently with butter, and salt pork. Put a little water in the pan when required. Brown the meat on both sides and serve.

BAKED CAULIFLOWER
Boil a head of young cauliflower whole in salt water. As soon as it is quite tender drain it and place it carefully in a baking dish to prevent its breaking. The dish should be one that can be placed on the table when taken from the oven. Place in the oven, pour over it drawn butter sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese, baste with butter, bake brown and serve.—Pittsburgh Sun.

QUICK BROWN BREAD
Two cups graham flour, one cup sour milk, one-half cup molasses, two tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt, one teaspoon soda in two tablespoons warm water, three-fourths cup raisins chopped and floured; bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Excellent.

FIG PUDDING
Take cupful of stale bits of bread, moisten with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a cupful of milk, two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, and add to this mixture one-half pint of chopped figs. After stirring, steam an hour in buttered double boiler. Serve with lemon sauce.—Racine Journal.

DELMONICO STEAK
Nicely trim and lightly flatten with a cleaver two tender sirloin steaks of one and a quarter pounds each. Mix on a plate one teaspoon salt, half teaspoon white pepper with a tablespoon oil and gently roll the steaks in the seasoning; arrange on the broiler and broil on a brisk fire for eight minutes on each side. Remove and dress on a hot dish.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE
Scald three cupfuls of milk and a cupful of cream; add three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two each of sugar and cornstarch and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir till smooth and cook for five minutes more. Beat up the whites of two eggs stiff with a tablespoonful of sugar. Add a spoonful of the meringue to each cup of chocolate.—Newark News.

BOW BARRETTE

The new shape in which the latest barrettes are made is like a bowknot minus the ends, says an exchange. These are very effective developed in rhinestones or jet, and very modest looking in the plain shell.

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COLLEGE PILLOW

A wild rose design, cut out of leather and applied to linen, would make a very appropriate college pillow. The linen should be ecru or brown, and the cut-out leather also brown. The leather design is basted in place and then outlined near the edge through both materials, with brown floss, says the Chicago Tribune.

A brown fringe, made by cutting a strip of the leather and then slashing it into strips three inches long, is a good finish.

If the pillow is one of the fashionable oblongs, the fringe is only applied at each end, but if it is square, the fringe is put on all four sides.

FRINGE GUARDED

Fringed cloths are often quite ruined in appearance at the laundry. They may be made to look like new for an indefinite period if, when they are starched, a little care be taken not to starch the fringe. Fold each cloth in four like a handkerchief, and then gather the fringe of each part into the hand and hold it firmly while you dip the middle only into the starch. When the cloth is dry shake the fringe well and comb it with a specially kept toilet comb, and it will fall as softly and prettily as when new.—San Diego Union.

TO CLEAN A JUG

To empty or clean out any large bottle or jug, take the neck in the right hand and hold the base firmly with the left, says the Hartford Courant. Revolve swiftly four or five times in an upright position, then quickly turn the mouth down and hold it still. You will be surprised at the velocity with which all the liquid comes out.

FETCHING FEATURE

The French idea of cutting up the skirt on one side, exposing the ankle, is adapted to American uses, says an exchange, by putting under it a petticoat of lace or chiffon, and this has come to be one of the most fetching features of gowns, both French and American, this season.

COLORED BEDDING

The color habit has even reached our bedding and we are now showing handsome blue or pink and white plaid blankets, says the Louisville Herald. They hardly seem right to our eyes, accustomed to a few stripes for a top border, but nevertheless the others are the latest.



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COLOR FORMULAS FOR PAINTS

Compilation worthy of preservation

THE following comprehensive tabulation of tint and color formulas for paints is compiled from a recent number of the Master Painter. The information will be presented in alphabetical arrangement on successive Wednesdays:

Flax tint—White lead, 100 parts; yellow ochre, 60 parts; lampblack one part.
Flesh color—White, 95 parts; English vermilion, three parts; lemon chrome yellow, two parts.

Flesh ochre—Ochre, 31 parts; red lead, one part.
Flesh tint—White, 120 parts; French ochre, two parts; Venetian red, one part.

Geanium pink—Zinc white, 60 parts; geranium lake, one part.
Gold—White, yellow, red and raw umber; or white, lemon yellow and burnt sienna; or tinge ochre with red and blue.

Golden orange—Orange mineral, two parts; golden ochre, one part.
Golden russet—Lemon chrome, three parts; Venetian red, one part.

Golden tint—White, 30 parts; ochre, five parts; vermilion, one part.
Golden yellow—Lemon chrome, 10 parts; orange chrome, two parts; white, five parts.

Gray—White tinted with ultramarine blue, or lake, or burnt sienna and indigo, or with vegetable black or lake, or with Prussian blue and Indian red.

Green, brilliant—White and emerald green.
Green stone—White, 90 parts; medium chrome green, three parts; raw umber, three parts.

Hay tint—White, 45 parts; golden ochre, 15 parts; medium chrome green, two parts.
Imperial orange red—Sollerino lake, four parts; yellow lake, one part.

Ivory—White, 98 parts; raw sienna, one part; lemon chrome, one part.
Jonquil—Tinge white with medium chrome yellow.

Lavender—Zinc white, 16 parts; mauve lake, one part; rose madder, two parts.

Lavender tint—Zinc white, 80 parts; ultramarine blue, three parts; carmine, one part; or white lead, 48 parts; ultramarine blue, one part; and rose pink, one part.

Lead color—White, 98 parts; lampblack, two parts.
Leather—Tone burnt umber and burnt sienna with white lead.

Leather, yellow—White, 20 parts; golden ochre, two parts; burnt sienna, one part.
Lemon—Lemon chrome yellow.

Lilac—White, 98 parts; Tuscan red, three parts; ultramarine blue, one part; or use vermilion instead of Tuscan red.

Lilac, American—White, red madder lake and ultramarine blue.
Lilac, English—White, lake and Bremen blue.

Lilac, French—White, carmine and Prussian blue.

WITH METAL WINGS

Narrow black velvet bands, with Egyptian wings in front made of rhinestones set in platinum, are quite the smart thing to add to one's white batiste blouse with the coat suit. The wings can be made of real or imitation metals, and jewels are more effective in rhinestones than in colored crystals, although the latter are used.—New York Times.

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT

James A. Perkins post 156, G. A. R., held his annual inspection Tuesday evening with William H. Wall of Dahlgren post of South Boston as inspecting officer. Supper was served by John J. Sheehan and a corps of assistants.

Everett council of the United Commercial Travelers entertained a number of guests and had the 50 new members of the order as guests. Mayor Herbert P. Wasgott, who is a member of the order, was toastmaster. The guests were Clinton E. Hobbs of Everett, past supreme councillor of the United States; Grand Councillor Worthing of Providence and Past Grand Councillor George E. Hunt of this city.

MALDEN

At its meeting next Saturday evening the Deliberative Assembly will discuss the Foss administration, the question being, "Resolved, That the administration of Governor Foss entitles him to reelection." Anthony C. Reddy and John H. Cosgrove will be the affirmative speakers, and the negative speakers will be Representative Alvin E. Bliss and Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett.

The Center School Parents and Teachers Club will meet tonight in the school hall when Mrs. Earl W. Smith of Somerville will give an address on "The Characteristics of Children."

MEDFORD

The Democratic city committee is to hold a rally in the opera house tonight at which the speakers are to be Sherman R. Whipple, Charles S. Hamlin, Mayor Fitzgerald, Joseph J. Donahue, candidate for senator; Charles J. Barton of Melrose, candidate for county commissioner; Leander V. Colahan, Richard J. Dwyer and Thomas J. Kearns, candidates for representative.

The annual bazaar of the Hillside Methodist church opened Tuesday evening and will continue until Thursday evening.

NEWTON

James W. Goode, a member of the national congress from Iowa, Representative Thomas W. White, and George H. Ellis of this city and H. W. Jarvis are to be the speakers at a rally in the interests of the Republican party at Lincoln hall, Newton Highlands, Saturday evening.

A field for the use of the girls' hockey team of the classical high school is being prepared on a lot at Lowell avenue and Hull street.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Historical Society opened the new season last evening at Adelphi hall, Massachusetts avenue. George Y. Wellington of this town spoke on "West Cambridge Center in 1817."

Francis Gould Woman's Relief corps gave a Halloween party in Grand Army hall last evening to raise money for the purchase of the flags in every room at the public schools here.

MELROSE

The school committee has granted the use of the high school hall to the Melrose Woman's Club for the afternoons of Nov. 16, Dec. 21 and the evenings of Jan. 10, Feb. 13 and April 9.

Miss Lena M. Kelley of Wyomissing avenue, who has been a teacher in the Peabody public schools, has been elected a teacher in the public schools of New Bedford.

LEXINGTON

A Halloween party was held in Historic hall last evening by the members of the Lexington grange, P. of H. The Colonial orchestra of East Lexington furnished the music.

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R. will be held Thursday evening in Grand Army hall, Bank building.

READING

The Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church has engaged for speaker at its next meeting, Monday evening, Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. and B. & M. railroads, who will give an address on "Railroads."

WAKEFIELD

H. M. Warren post 12, G. A. R., was inspected Monday night by J. W. Richardson of Milford, assistant department inspector, a former member of the post. Addresses were given by W. H. Wall, commander of post 2, South Boston; William M. C. Howe, commander of post 194, Reading, and James H. Griggs of Somerville, formerly commander of the R. L. G. Veteran Association.

A large gathering of members of W. R. C. 69 and post 12, G. A. R., and citizens of the town witnessed a flag raising this noon on the L. B. Evans shoe factory. The flag was hoisted to the staff by Miss Mary Donnell, patriotic instructor of the Peabody W. R. C., and addresses were given by Mrs. Alma Parker, president of the local corps, and William D. Deadman, commander of the G. A. R.

QUINCY

Quincy chapter, Order of Eastern Star, closed a two days fair in Electra hall Tuesday, with a Halloween entertainment.

Charles F. Stoddard of Col. Abner B. Packard camp, S. of V., has been appointed inspecting officer of Col. Oliver W. Peabody camp of Milton.

LYNN

The monthly business meeting of the Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club will be held on Wednesday evening.

Owners of local bowling alleys decided Tuesday night to establish a 12-team intercity league this winter. A schedule will be prepared immediately.

WALTHAM

Hawthorne Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe the twenty-fourth anniversary of its organization this evening.

Miss Lora McLaren is to read "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" before the members of the Crescent Association Thursday evening.

LABOR PARTY STRONG FACTOR IN ELECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia.—The rise and progress of labor organizations in Australia has led to a reconstruction of political parties in both the commonwealth and the states. The old Liberal and Conservative parties, who borrowed their names from British politics, and who, for half a century, engaged in many bitter contests, have been compelled to suit their differences and to amalgamate their forces, in order that they may present a united front to the determined and well-organized battalions of labor. In each of the several states, therefore, one may see veteran politicians who had formerly sat on opposite sides of the House, now occupying the same benches, defending the same political program, receiving the support of the same newspapers, and working enthusiastically together for the purpose of checking the influence and destroying the efficiency of the Labor party.

This revolution has been accomplished so swiftly that its profound significance has as yet scarcely been realized. When the Parliamentary Labor parties were small, they frequently held the balance of power in the several parliaments, and were thus able to obtain many concessions; but the coalition of the old parties has set labor a new problem. If the labor organizations are to make further progress, they must return to each Parliament a party numerically stronger than the party that has been formed by the fusion of the Liberals and Conservatives.

STUDENTS HEAR BISHOP

Bishop Lawrence of the diocese of Massachusetts at the forty-fourth matriculation dinner of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge Tuesday evening prophesied a brilliant opportunity for the next generation of the clergy.

The Coolidge Brookline

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed

Tel Brookline 2740 P. F. ERNE, Mgr.

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The Distinctive Boston House for transient and permanent guests

Rooms single or en suite

HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors

ALSO OF PLEASANT HOME (Summer Season)

Georges Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR. HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. & A. New York Central Lines and N. Y. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal lines and all the most desirable European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall

800 ROOMS 100 BATHS

Single rooms \$1.50, with bath \$2.00, Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with Bath \$2.00-\$3.00, Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

HOWARD & BRIGGS, Lessees.

CAFE OPEN HOTEL MOUNTFORT

Corner Beacon and Mountfort Sts. Beacon St. Cars. 1 TO 5 ROOM SUITES.

Rates \$1.00 per day up. Leases—Transients. Cafe \$9.00 weekly.

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Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 500 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

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WORCESTER, MASS.

A select family and transient hotel. Good table. American plan. Rates, \$2.00 to \$3 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.

Residential Section—767 Main St.

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Main office, 204 Dartmouth St. Tel. B. B. 078

Also Money Order Agency for National Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co., Express.

Taxi Packard Company

TAXICABS, LIMOUSINES and TOURING CARS. Day and night service.

Garage Tel. 528 Tremont. Call 16K. Tremont 277 NORTHAMPTON ST., BOSTON

NAHANT WOMEN ORGANIZE CLUB FOR THE WINTER

NAHANT, Mass.—At its annual election of officers, the Nahant Women's Club chose: Mrs. Georgianna Wilson, president; Mrs. Abbie M. Roland, vice-president; Mrs. Florence S. Vary, secretary; Miss Alice S. Johnson, treasurer; directors, term expires 1912, Mrs. Emma L. W. Poland and Mrs. Mary T. Cusick; hospital committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodell, Miss Ruth A. Johnson; clubroom committee, Mrs. Caroline M. Foye.

HOTEL ELYSIUM

QUICK, REFINED Sid C. Sykes, Manager



The Finest, Newest and most up-to-date Hotel in

VANCOUVER, B. C.

European Plan All Outside Rooms

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALTA.

Just Opened—A Modern Up-to-Date Hotel.

140 Rooms 48 With Bath } \$3.50 Up

AMERICAN PLAN

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager

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Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTS.

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KENNEDY ROAD, HONGKONG.

Beautiful Views Day and Night. High Standard of Service.

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WAVERLY, HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

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NEW ORLEANS

Quaint Historic

America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles

FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH

Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet of New Orleans. ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin.

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF

Unique sea food Cuisine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. Specially weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Managers, 248 Washington St., and Raymond A. Whitcomb, 305 Wash. St., Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES REMODELLED and REFURNISHED ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 39th Street, Near 5th Ave. Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women. Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y. Subway Station at 78th Street. Homelike Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION. Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

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Minneapolis, U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

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SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

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EUROPEAN

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The LINCOLN

European and American. 250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

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FOURTH AND MADISON STREETS SEATTLE, WASH.

Hotel Graystone 66 GEARY STREET, IN THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO

Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Family trade solicited. Special rates for time guests.

INGRAHAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

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A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and home-like. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season.

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Minneapolis, U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

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Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Family trade solicited. Special rates for time guests.

INGRAHAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON

YOUNG THINKERS OF MODERN CHINA DISCUSS PROBLEMS AND RELIGION

Students' Gathering Near
Peking Under Auspices of
Y. M. C. A. Unique Step
by Government Collegians

TEMPLE IS USED

Precepts of Christianity
and Educational Lessons
Are Foundation of First
Association of This Kind

NANKING, China.—A conference of government school students was recently held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in the picturesque region known as the western hills, about 10 miles northwest of Peking. The subjects discussed were under the general head of "Present Day Problems and Christianity."

The conference is of special interest because it is the first of its kind to be held in China, and moreover it is the first time that the students from the Chinese government colleges have been thus called together by missionary workers with the idea of acquainting these students with the precepts of Christianity and at the same time of giving many educational lessons of value to those who are now studying wholly along reform lines. This conference will be repeated annually and will be held each time in a different part of the empire. The next conference, it is expected, will be held in Nanking, which is perhaps the principal educational center of China.

The number of students in attendance was 40, coming from seven different provinces and their ages ranging from 15 to 33 years. At the meetings, some of which were general meetings for all, and others in the nature of classes of instruction in special subjects, the lectures were given in Chinese and interpreted into English or vice versa. This made the talks more interesting and afforded better opportunity for the students to grasp more clearly the subjects discussed.

The students in attendance have studied English from six to nine years, and, as many of them had come from different provinces whose dialects differ considerably, the English served in a way as a common language for all. The Chinese language was given in the mandarin dialect, or court language, which, through the initiative of the government is rapidly becoming the universal language throughout the empire.

The conference was a distinct success in regard to the war in which the students took part in the work and in the games and recreation events. It showed how easily Chinese and foreigners can associate and understand each other when it is known that the object of such association is the gaining of mutual understanding and the fostering of the spirit of good fellowship.

AVIATION SCHOOL FOR SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lieut. J. W. McClaskey of the United States marine corps, accompanied by seven students, arrived in San Diego recently from Hammondsport, N. Y., with five Curtiss biplanes for the purpose of establishing what promises to become a permanent government school of aviation at North Island.

Glenn H. Curtiss is chief instructor of the school. Mr. Curtiss has already arranged to make San Diego his permanent home. He has purchased a building site here and his new home is now in course of erection.

Lieutenant McClaskey is one of the first government graduates of Curtiss' school, is said to be a thorough master of the biplane and will have charge of most of the government instruction work on North Island. Permanent hangars will be erected at once and active airplane work will be carried on all the year around.

NINE TALESMEN IN M'NAMARA BOX

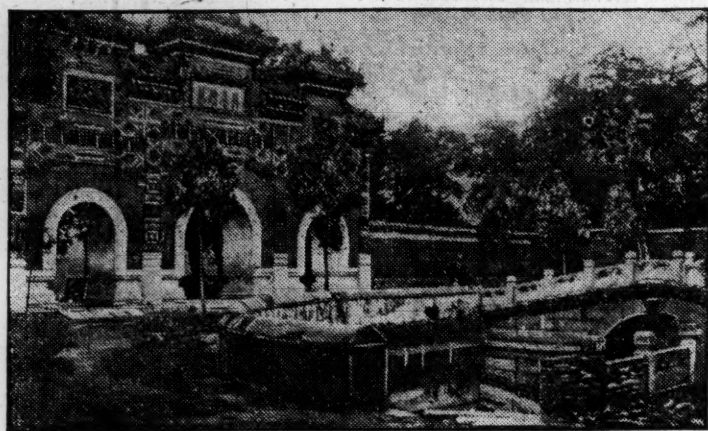
LOS ANGELES.—Three more talesmen are needed today to fill the jury box in the James B. McNamara trial before opposing counsel begin exercising their peremptory challenges. Five of the nine accepted, so far as challenge for cause is concerned, have been chosen in a day and a half.

With 20 peremptory challenges at the disposal of the defense and 10 in the hands of the state, it is considered unlikely that more than three of the nine will be on the final jury, impervious to challenge cause. The completion of a jury is therefore considered a matter of weeks.

COTTON FARMERS TO REGULATE CROP

NEW ORLEANS.—If the plan adopted at the closing session of the conference of southern governors Tuesday is adopted by the farmers of the South every remaining bale of this year's cotton crop will be withheld from the market and next season's acreage will be reduced by at least 25 per cent. It is expected that depression in price will thus be obviated. The proposal of foreign banking interests to finance a holding movement covering 2,000,000 bales of the present crop was referred to a special committee for future action.

Y. M. C. A. USES A BUDDHIST RESORT



Wo Fu Ssu temple, which is chosen for conference of government school students

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE ATTRACTIVE



Gateway in front of the Wo Fu Ssu temple, near Peking, North China

PLANS FOR SAN DIEGO POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL NEARING COMPLETION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Plans for the polytechnic high school buildings to cost \$150,000 are being rapidly worked out by the architects and are now nearly completed. Actual work, it is expected, will be under way before the first of the year.

The architects made an extended study of the present school and of the chief problem—that of connection between the old and new buildings. They evolved an ingenious solution of this by means of covered arcades extending from the present east and west corridors.

The proposed buildings, comprising a domestic arts building, a central auditorium, fine arts building and a manual arts building, will be located to the north of the present high school. The structure for domestic arts will be on the extreme west, the auditorium and fine arts in the center and the manual arts building on the east side.

In planning the various departments the girls and boys are separately grouped where the character of their work varies distinctly, but where combined studies occur, as in fine art work, the central building is conveniently arranged for both sexes.

In the domestic arts building, one story in height, there will be departments for domestic chemistry, dressmaking, millinery and laundry work; also a music room with stage and sound-proof walls. A girls' room and emergency ward are conveniently placed. Provisions also are made for teachers' and business rooms, a reception room, ample lockers, toilet and store rooms. On a mezzanine floor above the entrance hall is arranged to complete suite of house-keeping rooms with a dumb waiter connecting with the cooking room below. At the north end of the domestic building is planned a cafeteria with fully equipped kitchen and pantry.

The central building is two stories in height with the auditorium or study. On the second floor of the central building will be the mechanical drafting department with blue print rooms, special instruction rooms and recitation rooms. A well-equipped photography department is planned with unobstructed north light and having access to the roof.

A feature of the central building is an open-air loggia and study court. Students from all buildings will have full access to open-air study under the most pleasant conditions.

In design the new buildings generally will embody the Tudor gothic type of architecture and materials of the present high school, which is faced with granite and trimmed with artificial stone.

The bond issue provides \$200,000 for buildings and equipment. WIRELESS STATIONS FOR CHILE VALPARAISO, Chile.—Contracts have been awarded the Marconi Wireless Company for the installation of stations in Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas. A degree has been issued calling for new bids for the construction of the Valparaiso port works. Bids will be opened on April 20, 1912.

WELLESLEY GIRLS GIVE HALLOWE'EN ENTERTAINMENTS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Hallowe'en entertainments in the campus houses at Wellesley College have just been held. One of these was a circus performance in College hall. Those who took part included Miss Ruth L. Collins, Pueblo, Colo.; Miss Helen Goss, Melrose, Mass.; Edna Swope, Seymour, Ind.; Miss Marjorie Stoneman, Taunton; Miss Dorothy Bean, Berlin, N. H.; Miss Beulah Hopburn, New York, N. Y.; Miss Ida Brooks, Worcester, and Alice Paine, West Newton. The freshmen guests numbered 100.

Stone hall events included a play written by Miss Christine Curtis, North Abington. At Beebe, a vaudeville program was given, while Gasconade had a minstrel show. At Freeman minstrels provided amusement.

At Norumbega motion picture exhibitions were given. At Wood house, an old fashioned Hallowe'en was represented.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE ENDS WITH ADDRESSES

READING, Mass.—One of the most successful conferences ever held by the Woburn Association of Congregational churches closed here last night with addresses by Bayard S. Harrison, Dana W. Gibson, state Y. M. C. A. secretary of boys' work, the Rev. S. A. Norton, of Woburn, Samuel K. Hamilton, chairman of the building committee of the new Wakefield Congregational church, and Augustus D. Dimick, superintendent of the Wakefield Congregational Sunday school.

The Rev. David C. Torrey of Bedford was chosen permanent scribe for a five year term. It was voted to give \$1000 to the building fund of the new Congregational church at Carlisle. It was also voted to hold the spring conference in Woburn.

AUTOS TO GO SLOW NEAR SCHOOLS

Signs to warn automobile drivers to run slowly, will be posted at the approaches to school buildings in this city by order issued today by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works.

This precaution comes as a result of a call made by Herbert L. Morse, master of the George Putnam school, Eggleston square, who made a complaint. Several cities have taken such measures, a notable instance being Arlington, where they have long been in force. Signs are being prepared for all the city buildings in Boston.

SONS OF VETERANS INITIATE TWENTY

Initiation of 20 candidates into the Sons of Veterans took place at Ford hall Tuesday evening at a "veterans' night," when about 500 were present. The ritualistic work was performed by the degree staff of camp 51, Jamaica Plain, under the direction of Frederick G. Bauer. The meeting was opened by Division Commander James T. Wellington of Norwood. Following the initiation there were speeches by officers of the state organization.

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS The Improved and Useful Holdee Baby Guard



For Children from 4 mos. to 5 years of age. The "HOLDEEZ" Baby Guard is made of broad, soft material, as comfortable as a baby's shirt, allowing free movement of limbs and body, but prevents baby from climbing from or falling out of crib, couch or bed.



FREE TRIAL To Monitor Readers: No mother should be without this wonderful attachment. Send us your address and we will send the "HOLDEEZ" to you for three days' free trial. Regular style, \$1.00. Finer quality, \$2.00. For children from 4 mos. to 5 years of age. Give age of your baby to get correct size, and state quality desired. After trial, IF PLEASED, send us the money.

THE HOLDEEZ MFG. CO.
73 Waverly Place,
HARTFORD, CONN.
NOTE—The Holdee Guard is exhibited and on sale at SMITH'S "BABY SHOP," 270 Boylston St., Boston, and 374 Main St., Springfield, Mass. It will be fully shown and demonstrated. Call and see it.

SOYER'S PAPER BAG COOKERY
THE AUTHORIZED
PAPER COOKING BAGS
FOR SALE BY
STONE & FORSYTH
67 KINGSTON STREET
Telephone Oxford 2754.
All kinds of Paper, Twine and Bags
Soyer's Cook Books.....60c
By Mail.....65c
Package of Bags, Assorted Sizes.....25c
By Mail.....45c

PYRAMIDS GREAT UNIVERSITY SAYS EGYPTOLOGIST

"The pyramids served as a great university," said Dr. George A. Reisner in his fifth lecture at the Lowell Institute yesterday—"a university in which they learned all the crafts and carried their skill back to their native provinces all over Egypt."

This was the golden age of Egypt, in Dr. Reisner's opinion, as practically nothing new was discovered after the sixth dynasty, except the art of glass making.

Four times as much masonry was used in the great pyramid as in the Assuan dam, and it was these great unproductive works which caused the succeeding poverty during the 1000 years preceding the new empire.

The invention of the old empire was the potter's wheel, so great quantities of pottery are again used though the art of making stone jars was still retained with the increasing skill in sculpture. It was due to the discoveries of Dr. Reisner, last year, that the sphinx is now known to be a guardian to the second pyramid, that of Cephren, and his head is the one portrayed on the sphinx.

CHEAPER GAS MAY FOLLOW MERGER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Announcement has been made here that the stockholders of the Chicopee and Springfield Gas Light companies have voted to consolidate the two companies and to petition the gas and electric light commissioners to approve the consolidation and establish the price of gas in Chicopee and South Hadley Falls.

Gas is sold to the Chicopee Gas Light Company by the Springfield company, and the former company sells it to consumers at \$1.25 per 1000 feet. The Springfield company sells it at 85 cents and if the commission follows precedents the residents of Chicopee and South Hadley Falls will get gas at about the same price Springfield patrons pay.

HISTORIC WOOD FOR BALLOT BOX

A ballot box, made from pieces of wood taken from historic buildings of revolutionary fame throughout New England, will hereafter be used by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. The wood has been contributed by the various chapters throughout the state. A diagram has been made indicating the location in the box of each piece and telling its historic significance.

HENS IN CONTEST OF LAYING EGGS

STORRS, Conn.—The world's championship egg laying contest started today at the Connecticut Agricultural College. Five hundred hens representing 13 states, provinces in Canada and one English poultry yard are entered. The contest originated with a Philadelphia newspaper which has offered \$2000 in prizes to the winners. A Philadelphia retailer will get the eggs laid in this contest by daily shipment.

HALEY DWELLING BURNS NEWTON, Mass.—The unoccupied Haley house off Kendrick street was destroyed by a fire last night believed to have been caused by boys celebrating Hallowe'en.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?



UNGLAZED PORCELAIN FILTER USE IT! This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. Write for CATALOG TO 2-21-11.

SEE OUR ADV. UNDER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

Electric Toaster
a Household Necessity
There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, HEATING PLATES, IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

UDNIT
Wearing Rubbers does no harm to an Udnit Shine. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (in coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies, gents all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 11 H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

XMAS BAGS
Early yet, but the selection now is larger than just before Christmas. We have the largest line of Bags in Boston, at medium prices. Cowhide, Seal, Walrus or Grain Bags from \$2.00 to \$30.00 each. Full line of Hand Bags, Pocket Books, etc.

CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY,
607 Atlantic Avenue,
Opp. South Station, Near Essex St.

SPECIAL LIGHTING We Make FIXTURES special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.

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New Jewelry
We should like to send you our catalogue of jewelry with a number of new designs of distinctive beauty and workmanship. A postal card with name and address will bring the catalogue.

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INTERBOROUGH PAYS \$1,500,000
NEW YORK.—Into the treasury of the city of New York the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Tuesday afternoon paid \$1,500,000 in taxes. The Interborough is suing the city for release from part of the special franchise tax imposed upon it. It is the city's largest taxpayer among the corporations.

PRIZE FOR WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Today's features of the thirteenth annual flower show of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society in Music hall include a competition by women for the best decorated table. Cash prize winners Tuesday included William Rockefeller and Joseph Eastman.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FREDERIC T. GOODMAN
FROM LONDON, W.
Successor to Arthur C. Smithson
English Tailor and Habit Maker for Gentlewomen
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FURS REPAIRED
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Tone and Quality unsurpassed. A Piano for the household of refined tastes.

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Kroeger, Behning, Christman, Pelton Pianos, Player Pianos and Grand. Established quarter of a century. Columbia, Graphophone, Gramophone and Records. Mail orders given special attention. Illustrated catalogs mailed free. Correspondence invited.

Renting pianos to music students a specialty. Tel. 373 Oxford.

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SAVE 33 1/3%
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

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New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

UNDERGROUND Refuse and Garbage Receiver
is so constructed as to prevent unwholesome and unsanitary conditions about the home, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable. Best arrangement ever devised to keep place free from trash. Nine years on the market. It pays to look up. Send Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar St. Lynn, Mass.

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To introduce our Famous Water Colorings for a limited time, upon receipt of One Dollar we will mail to you twelve sets of genuine HAND COLORED reproductions from copperplate (on heavy paper) of exquisite New England scenes, waterfalls, surf and country, selected from thousands of our well-known photographs. A wonderful offer that will solve many of your coming HOLIDAY GIFT problems. PUTNAM ART CO. Grove Hall, Boston.

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Is now displaying at his new
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Special course arranged for young girls. All home work taught. Classes Monday and Thursday. Any design cut to measure.

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Now is the time to have furs made to order or repaired. Remodeled or redyed by experts at summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you intend buying a Fur Coat, Scarf, Muff or Set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our sample furs made to order.

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POSITIVELY NO DISAPPOINTMENT

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First, original and up-to-date for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; renovations. "LILIAN" to Alfred Pl. W. So. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

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WANTED—Ladies' second hand fur or pony coat at reasonable price. Phone Roxbury 1434.

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TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD, deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

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Every purchaser has the privilege of securing his or her home site with ample time allowed for making a most rigid investigation and comparison of values before paying a single dollar on the investment. Could a more fair offer be made?

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Do You Want to Own a Cozy, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 8000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for \$2400; \$200 cash; balance \$25 per month.

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When you can buy for \$5000 to \$7500, little or nothing down, a brand new house of 8 or 10 rooms and bath, with hardwood floors, electric lights, open plumbing, steam heat and every modern convenience, situated in the beautiful Aberdeen District, one of Boston's choicest suburbs, near the Brookline line and just off the Commonwealth Avenue electric car, you have a chance to pay for as rent; a chance that you may never have again. We have 25 of these houses to dispose of at once, at special inducements as to price and terms will be made to parties purchasing before November 15th, 1911. For prices and further particulars apply to

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FOR SALE—Finely situated two-family house at Revere Beach; elegant view for miles of ocean and boulevard; few steps from shore; 5400 feet land; newly painted, 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, covered cellar; an unusual bargain, \$2000.

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Five location, modern house, 8 rooms and bath; 5250 ft. land; \$3600; small amount down, balance as rent.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
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If you want a home in the Sunny South, a farm or orange, grape fruit or avocado pear grove, write us. We have farming land from \$25 per acre up, and groves from \$250 up. Correspondence solicited.

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Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's ride to the city when you can own a home of your own, paying for it in small monthly installments, same as rent, as many others are doing at beautiful and select "Atlantic-by-the-Sea" All improvements, city, country and seashore combined.

Only 10 Minutes from South Station

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Send for our Free booklet, "How to Finance a Home." It costs you nothing, and contains information of the greatest value to the homeseeker and investor.

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Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 8000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for \$2400; \$200 cash; balance \$25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street

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Apartments of five and six rooms, \$600 to \$800.

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New two and three room Suites, Bath and Kitchenette
Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

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Ideal location, near 3 car lines, schools and churches, 4 and 12-room suites, something new and original; Turkish, electric and shower baths in each suite; also steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

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Newest modern apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; modern central. Apply to janitor on the premises or TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., room 405.

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Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References.
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Upper apartment of 8 rooms and bath, in two-family dwelling, heat and janitor service supplied; front veranda, every convenience and conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply Suite 1, 29 Harvard Ave., Tel. Brookline 241-M.

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HARVARD ST., 118, Suite 1-2

Large, fur or unfur., with bath and maid's room. Apply at suite or DEAN & CURRIE, 15 Tremont St., Tel. Pl. 1693.

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Six rooms, sunny, light corner; hot water heater; all conveniences, the street and neighborhood. 110 Magnolia St.

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A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchenettes. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

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BEXLEY HALL

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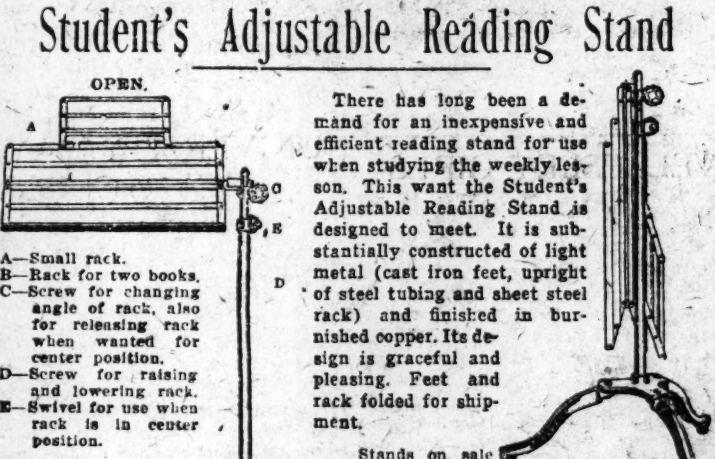
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Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City.

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There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.

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QUALITY COMMERCE
On Locust Street at Sixth
ST. LOUIS

Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

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Grand Business Opportunity
The BOSTON FILTER COMPANY, manufacturers of the Boston Water Purifier, have an excellent business proposition to offer to a responsible party with working capital for the exclusive sale of their products in cities not operated at present.

We manufacture 10 sizes and styles which are adaptable to the home, hotel, restaurant, banks and clubs. The filtering medium, an unglazed porcelain tube, absolutely sanitary, will make common city water superior to spring water. These purifiers are leased and sold; the average cost of water by the rental system is 1c per gallon. See our advertisement in this paper under household specialties. For full particulars apply to

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

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WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
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Books audited, Examined and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

53 STATE STREET
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

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All kinds second-hand roll-top desks, very low prices, call and examine. M. S. CO., 12 Franklin St., Boston.

WEAKERS OFFERING
A lot of second-hand roll-top desks, very low prices, call and examine. M. S. CO., 12 Franklin St., Boston.

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South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston. You will find quick service and good food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.

J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

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LADY with elderly mother would seek a caretaker of home for use of a few rooms or would like a few rooms in return for service. Address L. 24, Monitor.

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THE PARKMAN HOUSE
1804 MICHAEL AVE., Rooms, large and small; comfortable and homelike, with excellent table service.

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ROOMS—Single or en suite, excellent table; private bath; steam heat; hot bath; cars convenient. 3717 1/2 Washington St.

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TO RENT—In Longwood, beautifully furnished house; will rent unfurnished if desired. MRS. A. J. MORSE, Tel. Brookline 372-W.

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The United Auto Sales Co.

Offer For Sale

'06 Columbia Touring Car	\$200.00
'11 Hudson Touring Car	\$800.00
'10 Rainier Touring Car	\$500.00
'10 Empire Roadster	\$800.00
'09 Peerless Roadster	\$1000.00

All the above cars are in perfect order, and we will give a written guarantee with any car bought of us. We represent our goods just as they are. We want your trade, and your confidence also. Take any East Cambridge car. They pass our doors.

Automobiles purchased of us will be delivered free of charge. We will also teach you to operate any car purchased of us.

617 Cambridge Street, EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A C A R

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A C A R

If you want to sell, consult us before going elsewhere, as we are in a position to sell your car quickly.

We have a large list of customers waiting. If you want to buy, it is also to your advantage to consult us.

We have storage space for 200 cars. Parties wishing to put their cars in winter storage, we will send for them free of charge.

Drop us a postal if you have a car to sell, or drive it over or we will send a representative to look at it.

UNITED AUTO SALES CO.

617 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge
All East Cambridge cars pass the door

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower bath, cafe in building. References.
\$2 to \$5 Per Week
706 Huntington Ave.

BEACON HILL, near State House, 25 Chestnut St., double and single rooms. Tel. Hay 2121.

BEACON ST., 780—Philips' Sunny front room, private family; housekeeping privileges or breakfasts if desired; contin. hot water; tel. 511-1111.

BEACON ST., 365—Rooms single or en suite; private bath; breakfast and dinners if desired. Phone B. B. 5225-M.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Large, sunny and attractively furnished; best table board and service; most convenient location in town. Tel. 223-B Brookline.

GAINSBORO ST., 115—Three attractive furnished rooms, with breakfast room, separate bath, HOLBROOK, 108 Gainsboro St.

GAINSBORO ST., 57, cor. St. Stephen—Very desirable room to rent in a private family. Tel. B. B. 418-W.

HENRIETTA ST., 148, Suite 3—Attractive sunny room with use of kitchen. Tel. 1301 W. Back Bay.

NEWBURY ST., 405—Single and square rooms, beautifully furnished; front location; all conveniences; board if desired; good terms to permanent residents. Tel. B. B. 5014-MRS. CLARA E. CHOATE.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely four rooms; hot and cold water; tel. open fireplace; ref.

ROXBURY, 35 WHITING ST.—Two desirable newly furnished rooms; good location. Tel. 1065-W, or all evenings. Sat. afternoons or Sunday.

199 ST. BOTOLPH—Large sunny room with fireplace, bed and couch; tourists accommodated.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, exceptionally well furnished, clean and homelike; good locality; no transient students; all conveniences. Tel. Arlington 223-3.

SUNNY FRONT ROOM, with adjoining side room, suitable for a single or double; table board; references. Tel. B. B. 533-W.

WESTLAND AVE., 57, Suite 4—Sunny rooms, single or double; hot and cold water; homelike and attractive.

BOARD AND ROOMS
NATIONAL RENTAL SYSTEM
Tel. 1540 Madison St., 34 W. 33rd St., New York. Will furnish you information regarding desirable furnished rooms, boarding houses. Absolutely no fee accepted. Write, call or apply personally.

CENTRAL PARK WEST ST., cor. 97th St.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-

or watchman wishes position; middle aged, temperate and best references. N. A. EISNOR, 14 Roslindale, Mass. Tel. 2-1000.

Wishes outside position; will drive for New York, Jr.; 2420 GEORGE L. DANN, JR., 2420 New York city.

Wants work in greenhouse or JAMES H. MORGAN, 29 Cornhill, Boston.

AGED MAN would like situation; he could make himself general; good reference. JAMES L. 17 Common St., Boston.

BUTLER and BUTCHER, hotel (48), single, residence Cambridge; mention JOHN STATE P. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 E. Boston, Tel. Oxf. 2960.

WATCHMAN (55), married, residing 220, STATE FREE EMP. OFF. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxf. 2960.

CLERK (27), single, residence \$135, good exp. Mention 6247, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O.

R and paper hanger (35), marriage Woburn, \$2.50. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O.

MAN (26), married, strictly temperate, 8 years' experience plumbing and finances work; references of Quincy. DAVID BOWER, 17-Mass., Quincy, Mass. Tel. 97-M.

—Young man (colored) wishes porter, linesman or general man. GREENAGE, 26 Buckingham st.

—Experienced young man desires porter or janitor. Will go anywhere. L. LOUIS BARKER, 110 Massachusetts av., Boston.

or, handy man, residence Boston, exp. \$45 mo. R and C. Mention 6250, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O.

OF TRUST (25), single, real-estate, \$8, reliable. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxf. 2960.

MAN wanted to run motor boat on west coast. Mention 6251, M. L. BOTSFOED, 14 Central rd., Conn.

SECRETARY desires situation or vicinity; 17 years' experience; assistant cashier of bank; references. L. L. DAWSON, 1038 E. suite 3, Boston.

STATE—Man of long experience in mortgage and loan position in high class real estate. E. B. PINKHAM, 63 Portland rd., Mass.

MAN, with several years' experience in shoe store; references. T. A. ALLEN, box 404, Haverhill, Mass.

MAN, broad experience, wishes moderate compensation. W. THORN, 18 Dwight st., Boston.

MAN (29), experienced, detail, desires position of any kind; furnished. E. B. VAUGHAN, 13 Boston.

OF clerkship (23), single, Lowell, \$15-16, good experience, 44, STATE FREE EMP. OFF. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Mass. Tel. Oxf. 2960.

CLERK (34), married, residing 21, mention 6252, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 E. Boston, Tel. Oxf. 2960.

MAN, with position, last place GEORGE ADAMS, 30 Wyden st., Mass.

MAN, experienced, wishes position; family, temperate, references preferred. F. W. BRIDGES, 20 So. Framingham, Mass.

MAN (27), single, residence 88, mention 6253, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 E. Boston, Tel. Oxf. 2960.

SALESMAN. Protestant, could like to become connected cable concern; salary and commission. E. B. DOAMES, 20 Roslindale, Mass.

SENIOR ENGINEER (22), South End, residence Dorchester, 10 years' experience. Mention No. 6200, Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxf. 2960.

FITTER'S HELPER — Young man wishes position as steamfitter's establishment; established in the learn trade. W. L. HESTER, 30 E. st., East Boston.

KAFFIREE (35), married, residing 112 E. 3rd, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 50

Latest Market Reports :- Investment News

SHAREHOLDERS HOPE DIVIDEND PAYMENTS MAY BE INCREASED

High Price at Which Mergenthaler Stock Is Selling Believed to Indicate a Possibly Higher Rate

BIG EARNING POWER

Mergenthaler Linotype shares are selling up around record figures. Early in August on the prospect of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement they sold at 234, which was the highest price on record. The failure of Canada to ratify the pact caused some decline in the stock, but it again advanced. This was taken to forecast a possible increase in the dividend rate.

Prior to 1900 dividends of 20 per cent per annum were paid and since 1902, the rate has been 15 per cent, paid up to the present year in four quarterly installments of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra of 5 per cent. In March of this year this was changed so that the last three payments have been at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent regular and 1/2 per cent extra, or 12 per cent a year and the advance in the stock is in expectation that the annual extra will be the same as usual, making 17 per cent for the stock, an amount which the company can well afford to pay.

The annual report for 1911 made about the same showing as for the previous year and was one of the best on record. During the past 10 years the company has earned net profits of \$25,230,000 as compared with its present capital stock of \$12,797,800, or nearly double the par value of the outstanding stock. The net profits, capital stock and percentage earned on capital stock since 15 per cent dividends have been paid have been as follows:

Year end.	Net profits	Capital stock	Earned on stck.
Sept. 30, 1900	\$1,822,918	\$10,000,000	18.23%
1901	2,223,623	10,000,000	22.24
1902	2,383,296	10,000,000	23.83
1903	2,234,320	10,000,000	22.34
1904	2,733,732	10,000,000	27.34
1905	3,171,571	10,000,000	31.72
1906	2,246,716	10,000,000	22.47
1907	2,642,468	12,753,700	20.72
1908	2,763,869	12,787,700	21.61
1909	2,753,339	12,787,800	21.56

The general depression in the printing industry of the United States due to the disturbance and uncertainty existing in other industrial fields did not do more than hold the earnings down to the level of the previous year. It did not bring about any shrinkage in them to any extent.

The production of Linotype machines last year exceeded 26,000. The domestic product amounted to 16,000 machines, one-quarter of which were sent to foreign countries, principally Canada, South America, Australia and France. The balance of the machines manufactured were turned out in the English, German and Canadian shops.

The sale of machines in Canada was interrupted by the reciprocity campaign and the promise of free trade. Operations in the Montreal shops of the company have been greatly reduced because the territory will not at present justify the large expenditure for the special tools and machinery needed for the special production. Although there is a duty of 20 per cent on Linotypes imported into Canada, Canadian printers prefer the United States product.

The foreign interests are in satisfactory condition and the business of the company is being steadily advanced and its position strengthened. Good headway is being made in India and Japan, and Russia and China are just awakening to the possibilities of this useful invention.

The working capital of the company, not including raw material or Linotypes, is the largest since organization, the increase in the last year being \$900,000, or over 10 per cent. A comparison for the last 10 years on Sept. 30 shows as follows:

	Current assets	Current liabilities	Working capital
1902	\$2,505,545	\$14,456	\$2,491,089
1903	2,907,789	31,436	2,876,353
1904	2,662,379	26,371	2,636,008
1905	3,702,670	22,879	3,679,791
1906	4,346,206	30,490	4,315,716
1907	5,055,087	43,544	5,011,543
1908	5,243,089	47,296	5,195,793
1909	6,034,198	20,570	5,993,628
1910	8,440,710	116,063	8,324,647
1911	9,904,991	405,104	9,499,887

In 1908 the company had an item in its balance sheet of rights, privileges, patents, inventions, etc., which entailed \$7,665,337. Up to that time there had been a steady increase in this item. At that time however the company began to reduce this account and it has now been cut down to \$4,000,000, a reduction of \$3,665,337 in the last two years.

REPUBLIC RUBBER COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The stockholders of the Republic Rubber Company will hold a special meeting Nov. 10 to vote on a proposed increase in the preferred stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 will be issued at once. This will increase the total authorized capital stock to \$5,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION CO.
NEW YORK—C. E. Richards has been elected a director of International Traction Company (Buffalo) to succeed Grant B. Schley. Reorganization plan has been submitted to public service commission, proposing a new holding company, to be called International Traction Railways.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE MARKETING OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT

SAN FRANCISCO—Regarding the crop and financial conditions in California the American National Bank says in part in its monthly circular: Remarkable activity in marketing the products of California has been the feature of the past month. High prices have caused very general selling, and as the fine weather has encouraged deliveries, packing houses are taxed to the limit. It is estimated that fully 95 per cent of the dried fruit output has passed from the hands of growers, and as cash payments are the rule, the fruit-growing sections are well supplied with money. In the Santa Clara valley alone the money value of the fruit crop is variously placed at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Similar conditions prevail in grain. Most of the barley has been sold for export at high figures and the past few weeks have witnessed sensational prices for the product. While in former years the greater part of the California export crop went to Europe, this year it is being taken in large quantities by Americans. So heavy have been the shipments that it is believed California will be obliged later to import grain for local use.

In minor crops, also, the most gratifying reports are received. The olive crop is believed to be the largest in the history of the state, and English walnuts will run from 10 to 20 per cent higher than last year, the nuts being of exceptionally good quality. As the result of this triple combination of big crops, high prices and willingness to sell, agricultural districts of the state are now short on products and long on cash, and interior banks are well supplied with money. This condition, naturally, is reflected in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other centers, where bank deposits are steadily rising, and loaning funds are abundant. Normally, there should be a decline in deposits during the next two months.

As the crops of northern and central California disappear from view, by steamer or by rail, through the Golden Gate or over the crest of the Sierras, the South begins its annual movement of citrus fruits. From about Lindsay and Porterville a few cars of lemons and grape fruit already have gone forward to eastern markets.

That this city and its environs will benefit greatly from the Panama canal, through the influx of population and the development of natural resources, no one can doubt, and there is a general feeling of confidence and cheerfulness.

The process of development, in fact, has been under way for several years, to an extent that few people appreciate. In Merced county, by way of example, the shipments of farm products in August were 700 per cent larger than in August, 1910, and a good share of the increase is attributed to the fact that large areas of raw land have been brought under cultivation during the past year. The utilization of water power and the creation of electrical energy all along the western slope of the Sierras is one of the remarkable facts of the past few years, and must inevitably result in a great expansion of manufacturing enterprise.

Turning from our selfish concerns to the broader interests of the country at large, it is evident that something is very wrong, and no one seems to know exactly the cause of the trouble. Industrial unrest and political meddling with business seem to have the most votes in the contest for leadership. Uncertainty as to whether the business of the country is to proceed under the present system of combination and cooperation, or whether a paternal government, bordering on the socialist, is to impose further restrictions and hindrances under the guise of regulation, has greatly retarded commercial activity.

The President's constant (and, as many believe, needless and mischievous) reiteration of the administration's purpose to continue assaults on the trusts, and the unmistakable popularity of his utterances, are not reassuring, and the logical consequence is a movement on the part of investors to get rid of their holdings in railroad and industrial securities. The possibility of far-reaching effects from this antagonism to corporations may be judged by the fact that the number of corporations reporting to the internal revenue bureau, according to a recent official publication, is 262,490, with a total capital stock of \$52,371,000,000, and bonds and other debts amounting to \$31,333,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at 5 cents discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

	1911	1910
Exchanges	\$35,145,866	\$41,701,714
Balances	1,354,039	3,248,364

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$55,382.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
BOSTON—Loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 1 per cent and flat, Telephone flat, Steel common 2 per cent, North Butte 2 per cent bid, Lake 2 per cent bid.

IRON CROP ESTIMATE
CHICAGO—Snow's report for November makes iron crop 2,607,000,000 bushels, yield per acre, 25.2 bushels.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Lines East		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. revenue	\$20,153,172	\$129,544
Total oper. expenses	15,095,756	282,838
Net oper. revenue	\$5,057,416	\$382,307
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$15,887,948	3,063,797
Total oper. revenue	167,045,052	3,063,797
Total oper. expenses	131,114,085	41,234
Net oper. revenue	\$35,930,967	\$3,922,473

Lines West		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. rev.	\$16,100,080	\$550,470
Total oper. expenses	7,106,804	218,074
Net oper. revenue	\$8,993,276	\$331,396
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$26,878,941	6,236,057
Total oper. revenue	70,833,888	6,236,057
Total oper. expenses	59,920,707	4,939,545
Net oper. revenue	\$10,913,181	\$1,296,512

Lines West and East		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. revenue	\$36,253,252	\$880,915
Total oper. expenses	22,102,560	\$24,778
Net oper. revenue	\$14,150,692	\$772,793
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$42,766,889	10,196,834
Total oper. revenue	137,878,941	10,196,834
Total oper. expenses	101,034,793	5,040,589
Net oper. revenue	\$36,844,147	\$5,158,965

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. revenue	\$4,851,284	\$303,322
Net oper. revenue	1,571,033	305,051
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$15,734,740	301,205
Total oper. revenue	\$3,544,458	\$184,114
Net oper. revenue	1,038,280	38,402
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$28,590,461	1,900,501
Total oper. revenue	6,906,596	2,230,303
Net oper. revenue	6,987,820	2,210,936

Pennsylvania Railroad		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. revenue	\$13,732,647	\$192,954
Net oper. revenue	3,494,501	417,074
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$34,907,907	442,184
Total oper. revenue	\$11,539,054	3,908,830
Net oper. revenue	3,494,501	3,257,300
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$25,704,096	3,570,834
Total oper. revenue	\$1,033,707	\$108,442
Net oper. revenue	289,784	78,332
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$84,614	\$81,929
Total oper. revenue	\$12,929,054	\$61,554
Net oper. revenue	1,776,132	\$172,892
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$2,935,315	\$116,237

Long Island Railroad		Decrease
September—		
Total oper. revenue	\$1,033,707	\$108,442
Net oper. revenue	289,784	78,332
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$84,614	\$81,929
Total oper. revenue	\$12,929,054	\$61,554
Net oper. revenue	1,776,132	\$172,892
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$2,935,315	\$116,237

St. Louis & San Francisco		Decrease
September—		
Operating revenue	\$3,004,298	\$156,929
Operating expenses	2,234,785	101,448
Net oper. revenue	769,513	55,480
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$24,287,104	56,540
Operating revenue	10,435,247	311,292
Operating expenses	7,631,922	284,451
Net oper. revenue	2,803,325	27,051
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$25,704,096	\$35,488
Operating revenue	2,917,831	\$8,253

Chicago & Eastern Illinois		Decrease
September—		
Operating revenue	\$1,357,993	\$28,757
Operating expenses	941,212	60,730
Net oper. revenue	416,781	37,074
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$11,921,412	36,053
Total net revenue	41,571	3,300
Taxes	38,200	3,300
Operating income	\$7,371	\$3,300

From July 1		Decrease
Operating revenue	\$3,508,480	\$98,294
Operating expenses	2,683,180	123,872
Net oper. revenue	1,825,300	60,314
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$12,751,291	4,847
Outside oper. deficit	3,765	1,921
Total net revenue	\$8,986,026	\$2,926
Taxes	115,300	7,880
Operating income	\$8,870,726	47,487

Great Northern		Decrease
September—		
Operating revenue	\$4,962,391	\$128,182
Operating expenses	3,365,998	34,710
Net oper. revenue	1,596,393	93,472
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$15,963,831	93,472
Outside oper. deficit	1,596,393	93,472
Total net revenue	\$14,367,438	2,000
Taxes	204,045	2,310
Operating income	\$14,163,393	\$97,162

From July 1		Decrease
Operating revenue	\$4,309,728	213,237
Operating expenses	2,735,872	123,872
Net oper. revenue	1,573,856	93,365
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$12,751,291	4,847
Outside oper. deficit	3,765	1,921
Total net revenue	\$8,986,026	\$2,926
Taxes	115,300	7,880
Operating income	\$8,870,726	47,487

Atlantic Coast Line		Decrease
September—		
Gross revenue	\$2,526,739	\$279,060
Net revenue	755,810	149,060
From July 1		
Gross revenue	6,907,977	\$37,359
Net revenue	1,015,245	\$114,443

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC		Decrease
September—		
Gross earnings	\$294,784	\$73,100
Total net	106,212	43,009
From July 1		
Gross earnings	782,066	\$117,392
Total net	246,609	\$52,337

MAINE CENTRAL		Decrease
September—		
Freight revenue	\$302,124	\$100,138
Passenger revenue	382,872	4,631
Other transp. rev.	48,075	651
Non-transp. revenue	7,826	596
Total oper. revenue	1,042,898	\$6,015
Main, equip. & struc.	267,412	17,063
Maint. expenses	111,347	7,232
Traffic expenses	8,275	345
Transportation exp.	27,859	3,318
General expenses	22,336	3,318
Total oper. expenses	467,888	\$47,770
Net oper. revenue	575,010	\$50,477
Outside operations	353,680	\$50,477
Total revenues	11,282	5,844
Total expenses	18,275	2,985
Net revenue, deficit	1,123	3,859
Total net revenue	334,485	\$4,607
12th annual interest	12,911	14,930
Operating income	313,174	\$40,127

Increase.		Decrease
September—		
Operating revenue	\$1,357,993	\$28,757
Operating expenses	941,212	60,730
Net oper. revenue	416,781	37,074
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$11,921,412	36,053
Total net revenue	41,571	3,300
Taxes	38,200	3,300
Operating income	\$7,371	\$3,300

From July 1		Decrease
Operating revenue	\$3,508,480	\$98,294
Operating expenses	2,683,180	123,872
Net oper. revenue	1,825,300	60,314
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	\$12,751,291	4,847
Outside oper. deficit	3,765	1,921
Total net revenue	\$8,986,026	\$2,926
Taxes	115,300	7,880
Operating income	\$8,870,726	47,487

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Net revenue	755,810	149,060
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Total net	106,212	43,009
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Traffic expenses	8,275	345
Transportation exp.	27,859	3,318
General expenses	22,336	3,318
Total oper. expenses	467,888	\$47,770
Net oper. revenue	575,010	\$50,477
Outside operations	353,680	\$50,477
Total revenues	11,282	5,844
Total expenses	18,275	2,985
Net revenue, deficit	1,123	3,859
Total net revenue	334,485	\$4,607
12th annual interest	12,911	14,930

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ERA OF CONCILIATION
DAWNING IN EGYPT IS
BELIEF OF LEADER

Sheikh el Demerdache Has
Followed Up Efforts for
Friendship With Britain
by Analysis of Position

CHANGE IS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Reference has already been made in these columns to the remarkable letter written to the Egyptian Gazette by the Sheikh el Demerdache, a leading Egyptian of the Party of the People, advocating a better understanding between the Egyptians and the British. The Sheikh has now followed up this letter by another, in which he states that the feeling of Egyptians towards the British occupation is growing daily more favorable and that a new policy of conciliation and good understanding is replacing the policy of agitation.

Lord Kitchener, he says, is a great man, of great abilities, and the Egyptians know him as well as he knows them. He has thrown his door open to all, expressing himself as always ready to hear what the Egyptians have to say to him.

The extremely cordial welcome accorded to his lordship on his arrival, and the unprecedented rush of native visitors of all classes to the British agency are proofs both that he is popular and beloved in Egypt and that the Egyptians are glad of an opportunity to be better acquainted than heretofore with Great Britain's representative in this country.

The presence of Lord Kitchener, writes the Sheikh, has transformed the agency and revived the energy of Egyptian officials throughout the country. He goes on to counsel his countrymen to give up all foolish murmurings and agitation against the occupation, and to work to promote their own interests by the use of their own abilities. It is only by the enlightenment of individuals, he points out, that a people can improve its position as a nation. They should therefore take steps to purify the national character, which alone can bring about real progress.

On the top of all this, the Egyptian Gazette puts to the Nationalists a question which, it must be allowed, is exceedingly pertinent in the present circumstances. The Nationalists, it points out, demand the evacuation of Egypt by the British, but do they seriously believe in the face of recent events, more especially the Italian occupation of Tripoli, that if Great Britain were to leave Egypt no other power would insist upon taking her place? Do they honestly consider it likely that the most strategically important of any of the north African countries would be left independent, while all the others have been seized upon at the first opportunity and on the flimsiest of excuses?

"We cannot think," says the Journal, "that any intelligent Nationalist believes this." It goes on to point out that what the Nationalists are fighting for is not then the independence of Egypt, since that is impossible, but the substitution of some other power for Great Britain as the controller of their destinies. Unless they think that such a change would be desirable, let them cease their campaign of opposition.

FUTURE IS WITH INDIVIDUAL,
SAYS SIR WILLIAM H. LEVER

Head of Port Sunlight Emphasizes His Assurance That
World Is on Eve of Greatest Evolution in the Relationship Between Master and Man Ever Recorded

(Special to the Monitor)

BOLTON, Eng.—Speaking at Bolton Sir William H. Lever, the head of the great industrial undertaking at Port Sunlight, said that to him idealism was the true philosophy of education. Idealism ought to increase one's ability to provide not only for physical requirements but to add to one's own happiness and the happiness of all around. The great ambition of the educationists was to be allowed to take part in the making of men.

Education however should be natural; it should train those taught the better to live in the environment in which they were placed. Education should teach people to take advantage of natural forces to the end that they should be better clothed, better fed, better housed and enjoy happier lives.

Continuing Sir William said that the workman was becoming more and more a reasoner and more and more an acquirer. The interests of master and man were identical, and he believed that the world was on the eve of the greatest evolution and advancement in the conditions and relationship between master and man ever known in history. The time was bound to come when all would possess sufficient of the necessities and even of the comforts and luxuries of life to make life worth living, full and happy. Such results could not come about by

LORD LOREBURN SAYS
THAT PEACE IS KEPT BY
MODERN CONDITIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the Cutlers' feast at Sheffield, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, said that though many people took a gloomy view of the international outlook, he for his part did not share their prognostications. His reasons for this were two in number.

In the first place the nations of the world were becoming more intimately and closely connected with one another by the bonds of commerce so that they were more dependent on one another than ever before. Their communication with one another was closer and more frequent, and they stood to lose more heavily by any of the catastrophes entailed by a state of war. These considerations were pressing themselves more and more to the attention of statesmen all over the world, and he believed that they were now, and would be more and more each day, a factor tending to the preservation of peace.

In the second place they had abundant evidence in their own experience how quickly international animosities could be converted into sincere and lasting good will. Let them think for a moment of the Venezuelan difficulty with the United States, the Fashoda dispute with France, and the firing on Grimsby fishing boats by Russian warships.

In spite of the excitement and danger of these several situations, they were on the highway to a treaty with the United States which should banish all danger for the future. As regards France, they had entered upon a relation of friendship and intimacy which was without parallel in the previous history of the two countries, and which there was every reason to believe would be perpetuated. With Russia they had been for the last few years upon the most cordial footing of good will. What had happened so often might, he sincerely hoped, happen again and soon.

Just as in foreign relations each country was now depending more upon the other than formerly, so as regarded domestic affairs in this country they were all more dependent upon one another than formerly. The result was that it was coming to be understood more and more by all classes that labor disturbances might in some circumstances expose multitudes of innocent men, women and children to the dangers of destitution or even famine. When the common sense of the country had taken that to heart a force of public opinion would arise which, if properly directed, would be irresistible, and a state of mind and feeling would grow up which he believed would make such an event as that impossible.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA
MAY VISIT RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that Queen Alexandra on her return from Denmark, will remain in residence at Sandringham hall until the beginning of January. Her majesty will then very probably go to Russia on a visit of several months to her sister, the Empress Marie, at the castle of Jatchina, near St. Petersburg.

"We cannot think," says the Journal, "that any intelligent Nationalist believes this." It goes on to point out that what the Nationalists are fighting for is not then the independence of Egypt, since that is impossible, but the substitution of some other power for Great Britain as the controller of their destinies. Unless they think that such a change would be desirable, let them cease their campaign of opposition.

governments, despotism, socialism or trade unionism, but through education of the individual and the enjoyment of equal rights, liberties and opportunities by every class of citizens.

There were numbers of people who desired to see the working man take his rightful place in the world, but there were many who would dread the elevation of a working man to be prime minister. For himself he saw no justification for such anxiety. In such a position a man would find out the limitations of government and that in the search for happiness each individual would have to depend upon himself for his own development. The responsibilities of office would complete his education in a way nothing else would. Not does from governments, but education, is the power capable of raising mankind, and if they were to realize their future greatness they should educate the children of the present.

WALES HAS TWO HARVESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A flourishing crop of maize, very nearly ripe, is growing in Wales, within three miles of the summit of Snowdon. Owing to the long spell of sunshine during the past summer, the farmers on the slopes of the mountain are now gathering a second harvest.

UNEQUAL CONSTITUENCIES SHOWN
BY LENGTH OF POLES IN THE STRAND

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

"Fair play all round"—Graphic method of showing proportionate representation of constituencies in the United Kingdom

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A graphic method has been adopted by those people who feel that the present basis of parliamentary representation is unsound, of bringing home this fact to the notice of the public at large. On the waste land off the Strand, known as the "island site" wooden poles have been erected which represent, on a scale of 2500 votes to the foot, the proportionate representation of the two largest and the two smallest constituencies in each of the four great divisions which go to make up the United Kingdom.

The poles are painted a light blue color

which immediately catches the eye, and at their base is a large hoarding painted white, on which in red and black lettering are the words: "Each upright (whatever its size) counts the same in the lobby. Is this fair?" And on another portion of the hoarding the question is asked: "Why not reform the House of Commons?"

The largest pole of all represents the Romford division of Essex, which has as many as 55,951 electors; next in length is the pole representing the Walthamstow division of the same county

with its 42,029 electors. At the other end of the scale are the scarcely perceptible posts representing two of the Irish constituencies, namely Newry with its 1837 voters and Kilkenny with its tiny total of 1690 voters.

The fact is that since the redistribution bill of 1884 some constituencies have witnessed an enormous growth while others have declined; the representation, however, still remains the same in both cases. It is the anomaly represented so graphically on the "island site" which a large body of people in this country are endeavoring to put right.

OPPOSITION ASSISTS
BILL FOR PUNISHING
PORTUGUESE REBELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—It is apparent that the recent movements of the royalists on the Portuguese frontier were due, not to the fact that they were so well organized as to insure their efforts being successful, but to the fact that instructions have been issued by the Spanish minister of war that royalists using Spain as a starting point were to be disarmed or compelled to cross the Portuguese frontier.

The efforts made by Captain Caneiro and his followers have completely failed and the results of the endeavors of the royalists to produce a rebellion in the country have been signally unsuccessful, as was foreshadowed some time ago in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

In the meantime the bill now before the Chamber providing for the procedure in the case of the trial of political prisoners is being discussed. As was explained in a previous despatch, the Opposition is supporting the government on this question, for, as was explained by Dr. Costa, they were dealing with the enemies of the republic.

The amendment to Article IX, proposed by Dr. Costa, provided that such cases should be tried by the existing judges and juries and not a special court. The amendment was eventually lost by six votes, and the article providing for the establishment of special courts for the trial of conspirators was passed.

SOUTH AMERICAN
SHIPPING POOL IS
PLAN DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The international transatlantic shipping companies have just held a conference in Paris at the Hotel Majestic, which was attended by the principal officials of the leading lines engaged in the transatlantic service, and included Bruce Ismay (White Star line), Herr Ballin (general manager Hamburg-American line), Herr Heineken and Baron von Plattenberg (North German Lloyd) and Herren O. and G. H. Reuchlin (Holland-American line). The Cunard and other shipping companies interested in this service were also represented at the conference.

It is reported that plans were discussed for the forming of a South American shipping pool, which it is desired shall include not only the various interests present at the conference but also other important ones.

Preceding the conference, a number of sectional gatherings were held extending over several days, all of which were chiefly devoted to the fixing of rates.

MYSORE FINDS
COOPERATION IN
CREDIT SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BANGALORE, India—The first Mysore cooperative conference was opened by the Yuvaraj, the brother of the Maharajah, who welcomed the various delegates. He said that the object of the conference was of supreme importance to the economic regeneration of the country. Cooperation was based upon the principles of self-help and combination.

The system had only been in operation for six years in Mysore, but they already had 140 societies with 10,107 members, a working capital of rs.386,650 and a paid up share capital of rs.229,726. Loans at low rates of interest had been granted to the extent of rs.3,000,000. Raw materials and storage to the value of rs.800,000 had been sold, rs.45,000 earned in profits by members, and a reserve fund of rs.10,961 built up.

These figures spoke for themselves. The aid of the present conference was to focus the experience gained, to elucidate matters of doubt and to afford a fresh stimulus to the movement.

REICHSTAG IS TOLD
DEBATE ON MOROCCO
MUST BE DEFERRED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—On the occasion of the reopening of the Reichstag the house was crowded in anticipation of some reference of importance to the Morocco problem. As was only to be expected, the imperial chancellor has decided to postpone the debate on foreign policy until such time as he considers right, and until the burning question has arrived at a stage that it will bear discussion.

In a letter to the president of the Reichstag, Count von Schwerin, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg expresses his willingness to take part in the debate and to give every possible explanation, but he will choose his own time. He adds that he does not believe the Reichstag will close before the subject has been brought up. The Social Democrats, who brought the interpellation, are naturally disappointed at the delay. On the same day as the opening of the Reichstag, that party called no fewer than 28 mass meetings, all of which had been announced long before to protest against the increasing dearth of food.

Every meeting was crowded, and everywhere the same fiery speeches were made by leading Socialist members of the Reichstag and others. Opening of the frontiers and abolition of all duties on food and food stuff was unanimously declared to be the only way to ally the prevailing distress. Twenty-five women spoke, and their speeches were distinguished by great common sense and justice, and were quite as much applauded as those of the men.

TOWN PLANNING AIM
IS USE WITH BEAUTY
ASSERTS MR. UNWIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In an interesting paper on "Town Planning: Formal or Irregular?" read at a meeting of the Architectural Association Raymond Unwin stated that the object of town planning was to minister to the convenience of the inhabitants, to increase the efficiency of their associated industrial and commercial activities, to foster their social intercourse and their intellectual development by the facilities it afforded, and to add to the pleasure of life by preserving the amenities of the town as a place of residence.

It was impossible to draw a precise line, he said, between the useful purpose and the beauty of the form adopted to satisfy that purpose, since the two were intermingled. The two aspects of the subject were not antagonistic, but they might become so if the artist imagined it was his duty to create something beautiful which the citizens might with an effort make use of, instead of creating something useful and expressing it in a beautiful form.

In town-planning, beauty was associated with use, with fitness for purpose, but it was not the same thing. It was not enough to satisfy the use and trust that by chance beauty would result. The town planner would lay down the general lines and create the opportunities; it was for the architect to fill in the details and take advantage of the opportunities, and it was by appealing to the sense of correlation that sprang from spacing and proportion, to the sense of unity that sprang from definitely apprehended form, that alone they could produce the highest form of expression.

BALLOONISTS
MISTAKE WATER
FOR LAND IN FOG

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Three French balloonists who left St. Cloud just outside Paris late one night have had a somewhat unusual experience. Their intention was to cross the channel, but owing to the fog which prevailed they were so completely misled as to their position that they descended at 3 the next morning in mid-channel, between Newhaven and Dieppe.

Eventually, at half past 5, the same morning, they were sighted by a fishing trawler, which secured the balloon and took them on board. The ropes holding the balloon to the trawler were then cut, and the balloon, relieved of the weight of the aeronauts, sailed away in a northwesterly direction, finally alighting to the north of Brighton. The aeronauts themselves were eventually landed at Dieppe.

NATIVES OF ALGERIA
EMIGRATE TO SYRIA,
ALLEGING INJUSTICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—According to the Temps, a considerable exodus is taking place of the native population of the regions of Tlemcen, Tuvence and Nema in Algeria, who are emigrating into Syria. The number leaving at the present time, added to those who left last year has resulted in denuding almost entirely the above districts.

The cause has been alleged to be the fear of conscription and the general agitation of the Mussulman population in Algeria. These are, however, only the ostensible causes of this unusual exodus, the real reasons being, it is believed, to be found in the present unjust methods of taxation and the general treatment of the native population by the administration.

The taxation has hitherto been based on the estimated value of the growing crops and not on the amount actually recovered or harvested, with the result that the natives are taxed upon crops, a considerable proportion of which never mature. It is also alleged that the repressive and criminal laws are applied with a severity that causes immense dissatisfaction.

One of the leading natives is reported to have stated that from the first day that the Mussulman population demanded just treatment and equal rights of citizenship they have never ceased to meet with opposition, and that the native representatives in the different assemblies, as well as in the general and municipal councils, are paid no attention to but rather contemptuously ignored.

He cites a number of prominent cases showing that the natives do not receive even a reasonable measure of justice in any of the branches of public administration, and makes accusations of a really serious character against the local administration.

The natives say that since the rights of citizenship are not accorded to them they ought not to be subjected to conscription. The question is a serious one and must sooner or later be dealt with.

DICKENS BALL ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great Shakespeare ball that was held in the Albert hall last June is to have a successor in the Dickens costume ball, which is to take place in the same building on Feb. 6 next. All those taking part will be dressed in the costume of Dickens' characters.

S. F. CODY WINS CUP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The competition for the British Michelin cup has been won by S. F. Cody. The rules stipulated that a circular flight of not less than 125 miles should be flown, and Mr. Cody, who was the only competitor to take part in the contest, complied with this condition.

CAPSHEAF
The Safety Pin
Without a Coil

THE HOME FORUM

Today Is Your Day and Mine

TODAY is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it; and now is the time. This we know, it is a part of action not of whining. It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads to decay and waste.

—David Starr Jordan.

HINTS FOR CLUB OR HOME STUDY

OUTLINES of study for clubs given in the Woman's Home Companion are illustrated by the following list for study of Charlotte Brontë.

1. The story of her life—The home on the moors at Haworth, father and brother, the three brilliant sisters; boarding-school life; Brussels; her literary career, marriage.

2. "The Professor" and "Jane Eyre"—"The Professor" rejection by the publishers. Estimate of it today. "Jane Eyre": realistic and dramatic qualities. England's disapproval.

3. "Shirley" and "Villette"—"Shirley": First novel by a woman dealing with the industrial problem. Its realism. Character of Shirley contrasted with that of Jane Eyre. "Villette": Local color. Character of Madame Beck.

4. Her personal experience as reflected in her novels—The moors, boarding school experiences, life in Brussels, the manufacturing region of England.

Books to Consult—Mrs. Gaskell: "Life of Charlotte Brontë." T. W. Reid: "Life of Charlotte Brontë." Clement Shorter: "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle."

The life of the three remarkable sisters, known at the time as Currer, Acton and Ellis Bell, is full of deep interest. Illustrate the program with readings

from Charlotte's "Jane Eyre," Emily's "Wuthering Heights," and Anne's "Tenant of Wildfell Hall." Read a few of their verses also. Contrast Charlotte with Jane Austen. Close with several brief selections from Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte.

Pride in English Tongue

It is commonly a matter of pride and gratulation with English-speaking persons that the language should exhibit by its growth such vitality and adaptability. The progress of the tongue is keeping up with the advance of humanity. It is surprising that a student should be found with an inclination to resent the results of natural and well-ascertained processes. These may indeed involve losses in certain particulars, but they bring substantial and preponderant gains in others. Today's vocabulary, large and varied as it is, will still be subject to increase and to change, like others before it. It is likely enough that, 300 years from now, conservatives may yet be found to resent malaproposities of the simple, racy, energetic old tongue of today; for the language must continue to meet the needs and serve the purposes of new and exacting generations as they come.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PEACE MONUMENT THAT IS NOTABLE



(Photograph copyright by Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, New York)

THE ANGEL OF PEACE FORBIDDING WAR

The bronze group erected by the Gate City Guard in Atlanta, Ga., this fall, had Allen G. Newman as sculptor.

ATLANTA, Ga., the Gate City, as she is worthily named, must be proud indeed that in this very year when the United States has taken its epoch-making

stand for world peace there is unveiled in this noble city of the South a peace monument. The monument commemorates the struggles and victory of brotherhood on this continent, a struggle which began 50 years ago, and whose ending was notably forwarded by the generous action of the Gate City guard of Atlanta, who now erect this bronze.

The monument is the work of Allen G. Newman of New York, and shows, a soldier, about to raise his gun, the type of the splendid young southern of those days of test and proof. Beside him stands the angel of peace, with an olive branch in her hand. The other hand restrains the uplifted weapon; and the consent of the earnest boy, loving the highest when he sees it, is very tenderly expressed. The statue commemorates also the visit of the Atlanta guard to the North at the close of the war, and the presence of Massachusetts troops when the monument was unveiled still further emphasizes the pact of brotherhood which the Atlanta men sealed in that memorable journey.

Other works of Mr. Newman include a bronze portrait statue of Governor Oates of Alabama; a colossal bronze electric light standard commemorating the discovery of the Hudson river by Hendrik Hudson, given to the city of New York by the Colonial Dames of America and erected on Riverside drive and Seventy-second street, New York city; a colossal bronze statue, "The Hiker," a soldier of the Spanish-American war, erected originally in the New York state building of the J. Meston exposition; Gen. Philip Sheridan monument, Scranton, Pa.; Joel Chandler Harris monument, Atlanta, Ga.; sculptured marble figures on the Night and Day bank, New York city; large bronze tablets, commemorating the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, erected in the Seamen's Institute building, New York city.

Mr. Newman has modeled many portrait busts and medallions, memorial tablets, etc. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society of New York.

A Gentleman

Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fall, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.
—Thackeray.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Farewell of Ripened Leaves

SAID the leaves upon the branches,
One sunny autumn day,
We've finished all our work, and now
We can no longer stay.
So our gowns of red and yellow,
And our cloaks of sober brown,
Must be worn before the frost comes
And we go rustling down.

We have had a jolly summer,
With the birds that built their nests
Beneath our green umbrellas,
And the squirrels that were our guests.
But we cannot wait for winter
And we do not care for snow;
When we hear the wild northwester
We lose our clasp and go.

But we hold our heads up bravely
Unto the very last,
And shine in pomp and splendor
As away we flutter fast,
In the mellow autumn noontide

We kiss and say good-bye,
And through the naked branches
Then may children see the sky.
—M. E. Sangster.

Making Sunshine

"Let's make a little sunshine," said Uncle Jack, on a rainy day.
"Make sunshine!" said Jenny. "Why, how do you do that?"
"Well, I'm going to start one right off, if you'll be my partner," replied Uncle Jack. "Now, let me give you the rules for making sunshine. First, don't think of what might have been if the day had been better. Second, see how many pleasant things there are left to enjoy. And lastly, do all you can to make other people happy."—Sunshine Bulletin.

There cannot be any goodness unless it is a practical goodness.—George Meredith.

Harvest Home

Largess of gold and purple everywhere,
With tints of opal in the trembling air.
Here at our feet, beyond, and still beyond,
Purple and gold the wayside weeds have
donned.

Harvests of ripened corn, and here and there
Between the straight, neat rows, all un-
aware
Of their intrusion—who would grudge
them room?—
Some little star-eyed asters come to
bloom.

Trees in the orchard bending with their
hoard
Of luscious fruits—their tints and frag-
rances stored
From summer's blossoms! Ah, Aladdin's
trees
Could show no rarer, richer gems than
these!

Harvests of grains and fruits, and har-
vest, too,
Of love and peace in homes our country
through.
Meetings, with joy, of faces loved and
dear—
Reunions planned and lived for through
the year.

Thou who didst send to us the sun and
rain,

Draw near us now and make complete
our joys,
Blessing us all—ourselves, our girls and
boys,
Making our homes alight with love from
thee—

A foretaste of thy Harvest Home to be!
—Bertha Woods in YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Heavenly Obedience

Ruskin believed the secret of life as well as of art to lie in a sort of heavenly obedience, a triumphant energy, a fiery contemplation.—A. C. Benson.

It is success to lose the approval of fools.—Kural.

Work for Its Own Sake

A MAN or woman in public or in private life, who ever works only for the sake of the reward that comes for the work, will in the long run do poor work always. I do not care where the work is, the man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, breathes and sleeps that work; with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation.—John Ruskin.

ARTISTIC APPRECIATION IN AMERICA

HERE is the judgment of Otto H. Kahn, who has been called the most brilliant of the younger American financiers, on the subject of American love

of art. He says, as quoted by the New York Times:

"The opera 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' certainly a deeply serious work and not containing the ingredients of popular appeal, secured instant recognition in this country. It doubtless was above the heads of a good many of the audience, yet they appreciated intuitively that here was something deep and noble and beautiful, and they felt its spell. The simple charm and poetry of Humperdinck's 'Hänsel and Gretel' and 'Königskinder' have nowhere met with a more sincere and cordial response than on the part of American audiences. And on the dramatic stage take 'Everyman,' a serious and solemn and lofty, and an immense success in New York. I could multiply instances. The public here invariably responds when the true appeal is made to it. Throughout the whole world of endeavor Americans show an unusually certain instinct as to what is really worth while. The often repeated statement that the 'tired business man' likes rubbish because he is too tired to like anything else is a myth. He wants to be genuinely amused or genuinely interested, and whenever managers have had the courage in their offerings to aim high the 'tired business man,' in common with the rest of the public, has not failed to respond."

Famous Old Trees

Some one writing in the Louisville Herald names the famous trees of the world, claiming for California's redwood the greatest antiquity. He says:

There are several trees that are known to be very ancient—the Lombardy cypress, for whose sake Napoleon bent the road out of the straight line, is known to be as old as the time of Caesar; the cedars of Lebanon, standing since the time of King Solomon; the Saints oak, 2000 years old; the Mt. Etna chestnuts, known to have been standing since the foundation of Rome; the yew of Braburne, 2250 years old, and the cypress of Santa Maria del Tale, declared by no less an authority than Prof. Asa Gray to be much more than 4000 years old.

But beyond a doubt the "big trees" of California are much older than any of those first mentioned. They were probably standing when old King Cheops built the great pyramid by the Nile. It is possible, and probable, that the giant conifers of the Sierras are older than civilization itself.

"IT IS WELL"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the women of Shunem went out to meet the prophet Elisha, according to the account in the second book of Kings, her son lay at home dead. Yet, when Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, questioned her—"Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child?" she answered: "It is well."

Reading thoughtfully this Scriptural narrative, one can but ponder this woman's steadfastness. According to the evidence, things were not well; when Elisha saw her he said of her—"Her soul is vexed within her." The weight of calamity had fallen upon her, yet with her thought fixed in faith she could say, "It is well."

Now subsequent events show that Elisha did not try to persuade her that it was well the child had died; that she must resign herself to loss believing it God's will. "He went in, therefore, and shut the door upon them twain, and prayed unto the Lord." And the child was restored.

If this woman was not resigning herself to the death of her child in saying "It is well," surely then she was looking beyond physical evidence in unshaken confidence that healing according to the law of God would appear. This "man of God" could show her something eternal and true; something that would set aside the material circumstance that would distress her. And so she refused to be governed by the "distress," refused even to voice it in answer to the salutation of Elisha's servant. With her thoughts fixed upon the hope of deliverance she could say honestly "It is well."

For a certainty this woman of Shunem walked in faith; and in a faith not blind, not wavering; but sustained by an actual understanding that the goodness of God can prevail in healing sickness and in abolishing death. How else could her magnificent answer have been possible? And the knowledge which was hers in so great measure can be ours today if we accept the revelation of spirit-

ual fact in contradistinction to the testimony of the physical senses, Christian Science reveals the truth about God and man and the universe. And in this new view of existence the Christian student finds the logical explanation of the law which wrought the wonders related in both the Old and New Testaments. No longer does Christian healing seem a miracle; it is beheld as the natural outcome of the spiritual law of Life applied to the whole need of mankind. No longer is Christian healing a mystery, or an inexplicable upsetting of the natural order of things. It is recognized instead as the normal effect of God's law understood and its action is sought with entire confidence by him who has learned something of its beneficent results.

The Christian, certainly, of all persons, should be able to know that all is well in the face of every difficulty; for he strives to trust in a God who is availing. Many misconceptions about God, however, many false notions concerning what He sends upon man, have obscured His power and presence and His unfailing helpfulness. With an accumulation of wrong beliefs about existence we have shut ourselves away from God and have accepted sins and sorrows and diseases as inevitable. Now comes Christian Science to teach us otherwise. It lifts our thoughts to see man as spiritual; to understand that God sends no evil upon man; to know that in His sight all is always "well," and that when we can see as He sees all will be well to us. And furthermore we are given rules for spiritual thinking which help us to lay aside one by one material thoughts and purposes and desires. Doing this we come more nearly into right relation to God, day by day, and make our own the spiritual point of view which reflects devotion and care.

Mrs. Eddy, upon page 338 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," speaks of "hope holding steadfastly to good in the midst of seeming evil." This all mortals are called upon to do at some time in some of the crises of human experience. They are constrained to lift their eyes above the immediate material evidence and to set their trust in a good unseen to the senses. As the astronomer refutes what his outward eyes see and stands in the law he knows to be governing the planets, so the scientific Christian must refuse to accept what he sees and hears about matter and to know that under the law of God "all is well." The physical senses would trick him at every turn and with threats and consolations rob him of peace and safety. But if he has learned that the divine Mind overrules and overthrows every suggestion of the human mind, and if he is finding how to yield his wrong habits of thought and take refuge in divine thoughts, he can lean intelligently upon God's presence and in a well-earned confidence declare that good prevails despite the testimony of matter. Like this splendid woman of olden time the Christian today can scorn the boast of evil and know that all is well in proportion as he knows that God is all-in-all, to the degree he is persuaded that no other power or presence really exists, save God. All that man rightly owns is in God. All that is really his is eternal, immortal, forever intact. And so amid the shifting and passing scenes of mortality the true Christian can stand tri-

umphantly for a present immortality and expect even the outward evidence to conform to the spiritual fact in the measure of his fidelity. All is well indeed to him and for him who bases his thinking in the infinite and eternal.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
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South African Honey Birds

From Cape L'Agulhas, the most southerly point of South Africa, to the Zambesi river and from east to west of that portion of southern Africa is to be found a small gray colored bird known to the Dutch hunters as hoënie vogel or honey bird.

A hunter or traveler at times will be astonished by the antics of this intelligent little bird, which alights on the twig of a tree, making a big noise in chirpings, incessant and shrill. As one moves toward the noisy little creature it makes a slow flight to a tree near, and continues its chirping; follow it again and the same performance is gone through.

"On one occasion at the Umzinguni river, Mashonaland, South Africa, I noticed a honey bird calling us," writes a correspondent of the Forest and Stream, "and when I told about the little fellow to some Australians who were among our convoy of wagons and carts I was heartily laughed at. We followed the little fellow. It went through its circle movements, this time indicating the lower portion of a huge old tree, then settled on a branch about 30 yards away and silently waited. We at once saw the entrance to the bees' nest."

Dragon Fly

Today I saw the dragon fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
He dried his wings; like gauze they grew;
Through crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew.

—Tennyson.
Music is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us.—Luther.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 1, 1911

Great Interests and Practical Politics

OUR Washington despatch of Monday on the proceedings instituted by the government against the United States Steel Corporation and their bearing upon the political situation had the double merit of being illuminating and impartial. Its evident purpose to analyze conditions as they are and to give the result ascertained for what it is worth, without feeling or bias, leaving the intelligent reader to reach conclusions for himself, was fully carried out. No unprejudiced person, in our opinion, could read this despatch carefully without being impressed with the delicacy of the undertaking upon which the administration has entered. The proceedings against the Steel corporation at this time, and in view of all the attendant circumstances, invite almost unlimited conjecture, criticism and suspicion.

One of the greatest defects of the system under which the affairs of the United States are managed is that, as our correspondent says, practical politics inevitably reaches out for advantages when dealing with a question of such great magnitude and importance as that involved in the organization and operation of the Steel corporation. Here is a purely economic problem, the solution of which calls for consideration from calm, open and judicial intellects, which is removed, for the time being, at least, from the realm of reason and into the realm of partisan passion. This is no isolated case. It is simply a typical instance. No clear-sighted person can escape the disagreeable conclusion, after going over the case thoroughly, that there are certain political leaders at this juncture who are looking with greater earnestness to the effect the Steel trust prosecution may have upon the public sentiment which determines a presidential election than upon the effect it may have upon the industrial and commercial and moral welfare of the nation.

For years the country, its institutions and its prosperity, were menaced by agitation against the railroads, based upon conditions very similar to those that have given rise to the movement against the trusts. It will be no difficult matter for any well-informed person to recall the war of the Grange against the railroads, or the later onslaught of the Populists upon those corporations. As time goes, it seems only yesterday that almost every Legislature in the central United States was enacting laws the purpose of which was to regulate railway traffic in the several states, the effect of which was to paralyze traffic, to depress securities, to bankrupt the carrying companies. Out of this condition arose the interstate commerce law and an interstate commerce commission to enforce it. It had become a question in the middle West whether the railroads or the people should rule; the people of the middle West were determined to bring the common carriers under subjection, and they proposed to do it by restoring competition. But the period of competition in railroads had passed forever. No relief was to be found in that direction. It must come, as it has come, through government regulation. What greater tribute can be paid, need be paid, to the control and regulation idea than that it has operated to remove the railroads out of the domain of practical politics, to place their patrons on a common level and to give the corporations themselves greater assurance, security and stability than they have ever before enjoyed?

Coincident with the appearance of the Washington telegram, upon which we are commenting, came the announcement that the supreme court is on the high road to granting the interstate commerce commission wider and more complete control over the railroads than it has been authorized to exercise in the past. There is foreshadowed, indeed, in a decision just handed down by that tribunal, such supervision of the business of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission as will make them, in fact, subject to the properly directed will of the people. They will neither be governmentally owned nor governmentally operated, but they will be governmentally controlled and regulated to the fullest possible extent.

Certain representatives of political groups in Congress, we are informed, are at present engaged in an effort so to amend the Sherman law as to insure the future conduct of combinations or trusts along lines that will not be inimical to public interest. It is presumable, at least, that the idea of restoring competition of the old school will not be pressed by any of those leaders recognized as having knowledge and ability sufficient to enable them to draw up plans for remedial legislation. On the other hand, nothing is plainer than that the combinations and trusts must be curbed. These gentlemen, and all others who may have to do with the attempt to solve the problem, may well take a lesson from the interstate commerce law. Manifestly control and regulation of what has come to be known as "big business" is as necessary to those engaged in it as to the public, and, manifestly also, it cannot come too soon for the good of the country.

Getting All Sorts of People Together

Two forces have been operating in the United States to discourage and delay freedom of intercourse between natives and citizens of other nations and between foreign residents themselves, notwithstanding that this intercourse has long been recognized as absolutely necessary to national homogeneity. One of these, of course, is racial prejudice; the other is that species of conservatism which gives way to progress only under external pressure. Generally speaking, racial prejudice has been much softened in recent years; in some instances it is disappearing, in some it has practically disappeared. The unreasoning and rock-rooted conservatism alluded to, however, is only now beginning to exhibit signs of yielding more or less gracefully to the inevitable. In other words, the fact that civic as well as national welfare demands the fusion of the various elements entering into American citizenship that the American of the future may find no need and no excuse for the employment of a hyphen, is impressing itself to a greater degree than ever before upon public thought, with the result that thinking people everywhere are planning to make intercourse between all types, classes and races in a neighborhood easier and more frequent.

The recent national conference at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the state university there situated, handled the question

of the advisability and utility of social or neighborhood centers with deserving comprehensiveness, the result being that the number of individuals and organizations interested in the idea has been greatly augmented. But this conference itself was an effect rather than a cause. The neighborhood movement has been fighting and forcing its way for years. In all parts of the country, and especially in populous and cosmopolitan cities, devoted men and women have been engaged, and are engaged now, in efforts to find common meeting places for neighborhood organizations whose first purpose is to bring all the elements in the population together for the benefit of all.

The opposition to the proposal to use the school buildings for neighborhood gatherings, when not otherwise employed, has been so pronounced and stubborn as to be unaccountable on any other theory than that of unreasoning conservatism. It is impossible to see how the schoolhouses can be put to a worthier use than that of teaching the alien how to become an American. Every interest, local, state and national, political, economic and moral, it would seem, will be advanced by the leveling of the barriers which divide and separate people who, when all is said, must themselves or through their descendants exert a mighty influence upon the future of the United States.

There is here a lump to be leavened with the true ideals of American citizenship. To neglect the task that presents itself so plainly and so forcibly as a sacred duty would be a serious mistake. No obstacle that can be removed should be permitted to stand in the way of a movement that contemplates the performance of this duty.

QUEBEC has fallen in the last ten years from third to seventh place in point of population among Canadian cities. Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton have all passed it. It remains, however, one of the quaintest cities of the continent.

THAT the public is anxious to know just what is being done with a city's money has been demonstrated in a most emphatic manner in New York where the budget exhibit, held during the greater part of October, brought more than a million people to see one of the most interesting municipal displays of recent times. The larger lesson of the great attendance is, perhaps, not to be found in the eagerness with which New Yorkers availed themselves of the opportunity to see moving pictures of the various city departments in operation, magnificent displays of automobile fire apparatus, etc. But granted that the picturesque took precedence over the statistics placed before the visitor, the fact remains that in the end such a budget exhibit tells concretely how the millions of dollars needed to run the metropolitan machinery are spent.

It would seem to be entirely feasible to make the New York budget exhibit a permanent affair, as has been recommended in many quarters. To the more advanced students of the city, the young men who are making ready to participate either directly or indirectly in the governing of the municipality, it ought to prove a splendid opportunity to have at hand such displays which, better than mere figures, can inform regarding the great risk of giving the taxpayers their money's worth. Again, where it concerns children of the lower grades, as many as 5000 visited the exhibit in a single day, and this is testimony in corroboration of the fact that young or old are interested, and would continue to be interested in case the display should be made a permanent affair.

Discussion has been frequent of late regarding the advisability of establishing municipal museums in centers thickly populated. While the New York displays are now undergoing their dismantling process, there is yet time to get the various exhibits under one roof, and the authorities of Manhattan can hardly do the citizens a greater service than to take the initiative in a municipal enterprise that would not only be a benefit to New York, but which might induce other communities to follow suit with similar museums. In this age of practicality there appears to be every reason why the departmental progress of a city should find fitting remembrance through exhibits that can tell how this progress has been achieved.

Expediting Justice in New Jersey

It is highly illustrative of the times that even "Jersey justice," which used to be held up as an example in judicial procedure to all the other states, is no longer satisfactory to New Jersey itself. In fact, if the truth must be known, it has not been satisfactory for a number of years. In New Jersey, as elsewhere, everything has been moving rapidly during the last fifty years with the exception of the machinery of the law. When the question of the law's delay is under discussion, usually, it is customary to lay all the blame upon the lawyers. In New Jersey frequent attempts, based upon plans that have received the attention of the best legal experts of the state, have been defeated by the people for the very reason that the reforms in legal procedure have been proposed and urged by the lawyers. Both in 1908 and 1909 proposed amendments to the constitution drawn to meet the views and demands of the people in general were overwhelmingly rejected, and, seemingly, for no other reason than that the lawyers as a body favored them.

Another attempt is to be made to expedite and improve the administration of justice in that state, and the New Jersey Bar Association has taken the first step by appointing as a committee to investigate and report upon the subject not only well known jurists and lawyers, but men in public life and private citizens. The hope this time is, apparently, that popular prejudice against measures of relief proposed by the legal fraternity will be overcome by the representation of the lay citizenship on the committee. As a matter of fact, there is no ground for the belief either that the lawyers are responsible for the law's delay or that they have any desire to reform the practice to their own advantage. The present method of procedure is depriving them of clients. People will not now go to law, as a rule, except as the last possible resort, because of their knowledge of the annoyances incident to litigation. Many are willing to suffer injustice rather than to seek justice through litigation where it is notoriously so elusive. If simplified, the law would be called upon to decide many disputes that are now either left unsettled or adjusted through a third party and through compromise.

EDMUND GOSSE's idea of the establishment of some public method of destroying worthless books is all right in its way, but it does not go far enough. The thing is to prevent so many worthless books from being written in the first place.

Budget Display Lessons

SWIFTLY and surely a combination of the National Assembly and the army have forced from the Manchu dynasty concessions of immediate introduction of genuine reforms under the form of a constitutional monarchy controlled, as in England, by a cabinet representing the people. Yuan Shi Kai, with trusted lieutenants in charge of governmental departments that are vital to his purposes if order is to be preserved, property and foreigners protected; revenue acquired and the revolution put down, stands virtually dictator of the national policy as it is viewed from Peking by progressive Chinese of the official class. Of like mind and temper no doubt are many of the best of the viceroys and most of the delegates to the National Assembly. The Manchus are virtually out. The dynastic overthrow has been accomplished.

But is young China, the China of the revolt, the China of the central and southern provinces, anti-monarchical as well as anti-Manchu? That is the crucial question that Yuan Shi Kai is endeavoring to settle for himself by negotiations with the revolutionary leaders. Upon their answer depends his course and the sanguinary or peaceful character of the immediate future epoch of national history. He holds the reins of power at Peking and in the north; he will be favored by representatives of the foreign powers as the man above all others best fitted to lead the nation during the next few years; he has, in more or less loyalty to him, the largest number of trained soldiers with modern equipment for war; he is sincerely identified with the policy of progress and with such acceptance of western ideals of life as will foster a more virile and noble national life. But he is an opportunist, a moderate, a statesman who does not believe in too radical a break with the past. He intends to stand, evidently, for the monarchical principle rather than for the republican. It need occasion no surprise if his efforts to induce the revolutionists who are republicans fail. But if he succeeds in getting them to temporize and to accept what he already has extorted from the dynasty, then he will be able to concentrate attention on constructive tasks. If he does not, he doubtless will use force against the revolutionists, which will mean civil war, the end of which is unpredictable.

Consideration of this problem by the occidental onlooker may well be done with the fact clearly in view that China is far more democratic in social and political structure than Japan was when she emerged; that China has long had a decentralized form of government; that much experience in self-rule and home-rule unknown to the Japanese has been the lot for generations of the millions of Chinese whom the Manchus have exploited; and that the Chinese character and temperament fit the people for representative government of a more radical type than would be safe to give offhand either to the native of British India, of Japan, or of the Philippines. Nevertheless the best foreign advisers of China today no doubt would urge upon the radicals a measure of moderation, a gradual approach to the desired end, a progressive democratization of the vast state.

RESTAURATEURS in New York are saying that their patrons are living simpler than formerly, but this statement leaves one in doubt as to whether the restaurateurs are losing trade or getting customers that are trying to make a \$5 bill go as far as the door.

A SAFE generalization about American political conditions may take this form: The morale and efficiency of policing of towns and cities are in direct ratio to the exemption of the police department from political influence. Where chiefs are dependent for their places upon the success of a political party or the will of a "boss," where they do not know from year to year whether the experience and wisdom acquired by them are to be employed the next year in enforcement of law and detection of crime, there law is brought into disrepute by partial enforcement and by vacillation in policy. A local system of law enforcement, dependent upon the will of those who are to be made to obey law, is at best subject to peculiar perils. But the only chance for efficient and honest action by a chief is when he gains the place by proved merit, when he holds it until proved unworthy, and when he can count upon time to define and work out a plan of action.

It is high time that the towns and cities of Massachusetts that, in so many cases, already have put subordinate police officials under the authority of the civil service law, should reckon with the desire of chiefs of police that they also be guarded by its provisions. Recent cases of perversion of power by partisans in forcing police chiefs to questionable compromise with lawbreakers have accentuated the demand for action. The Massachusetts Civil Service League is urgent in advocacy of a general movement throughout the state by which local policing may be put upon a higher plane. Massachusetts does not care to have to extend state control of municipal policing, as in Boston. She is not eager for a state constabulary such as Pennsylvania employs, though for certain forms of service she already has a state police. But if the principle of home rule is to be conserved then communities themselves must elect to take policing out of politics. A logical first, rather than last, step in the process is by making police department heads safe against the devices, treacheries, selfishness and ingratitude of politicians and voters.

A NUMBER of claims filed by Americans for damages alleged to have been incurred by them as a result of the recent revolution in Mexico will come before President Madero for attention soon after his inauguration. He has already reported the total cost of the revolution at \$321,000. In this, of course, he has been premature. The United States, after forty-five years, is still paying claims growing out of the civil war.

THEY are going to erect a tower in San Francisco in connection with the Panama exposition that will be the tallest structure in America, at least until, having waited patiently for another ten years or so, it comes around to New Orleans to prove that San Francisco had a very poor notion as to high things back in the teens of this century.

GROWTH continues to be the order of the day in New York city. The Interborough traction system carried 8,000,000 more people in its last business year than in the year before! Of course, the city is not growing at this rate. Some allowance must be made for the fact that people are getting around more than formerly.

Democracy in China

Policing and Politics